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LABOR DEMANDS QUICK ACTION ON ARMAMENTS

British Party Is Holding
Its Annual Conference
in Birmingham

EMERGENCY MOTION TO BE PRESENTED

George Lansbury Deplores the
Disunity Existing Within
Certain Sections

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The annual conference of the British Labor Party has opened here, George Lansbury, member of Parliament, presiding. Contrary to the usual custom there is no agenda of miscellaneous resolutions. An emergency resolution, however, is to be moved by Ramsey MacDonald, embodying a far-reaching declaration on foreign relations and disarmament. It will demand that the Anglo-French naval agreement be abandoned, that the Preparatory Disarmament Commission should meet as soon as possible and in public and that there should be "immediate, all-round, drastic reductions in armaments as part of the plan of total disarmament by successive stages."

The attention of the conference will be given largely to the issues of the coming general election and the financial position of the party in relation to the instructions of last year's conference, the national executive, in collaboration with the executive of the parliamentary Labor Party, has prepared an electoral program setting forth the Labor policy on the main national and international questions.

Unauthorized Programs

With this program, which has been designed as a counter to the authorized programs of the militant sections of the Labor movement, is included a general statement of the Labor Party's aims and methods and its appeal to the electorate. Three days will be given to the discussion of this program in detail, and strong efforts are to be made by the Independent Labor Party delegates to bring about drastic amendments. They contend that the party executive has seriously modified the Socialist policy on the grounds of expediency. They demand that the program should consist of a statement of purely Socialist measures, and that the conference should specifically instruct the party to carry into effect these measures without delay. They further contend that if this were done the Labor Party could then go to the country with a clear issue, and that the party would be able to win a majority in the next election, and by this bold attitude gain power as well as office. This would rule out any possibility of accommodation with the Liberals after the next election, assuming that the Labor Party would have a clear

G. O. P. Has Jailed Corruptionists, Mrs. Peabody Says

Smith's Record on Dry Law in
New York Is Severely
Criticized

BEVERLY, Mass. (AP)—The latest pronouncement of Governor Smith on the prohibition issue was severely criticized by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement.

"It is not necessary to elect Governor Smith to the Presidency," said Mrs. Peabody, "in order to see the results of his policies and program which are already in active operation in New York State. There he has held his agents and is being hampered by a state enforcement law since he signed the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Act."

"He has himself, in his Milwaukee address, pronounced the verdict in Smithsonian phrase, 'The gang man sits pretty on top of the earth,' which we understand is New York. Of course, Chicago and Philadelphia are bad, but they are cleaning house and their political leaders are not candidates for the Presidency."

"The Republican malefactors, as shown in a recent cartoon, are publicly discredited, or in jail under a Republican administration, by order of President Coolidge, who appointed a Democrat, Senator Pomeroy, as well as a Republican to prosecute them. We await corresponding action in Tammany."

"Unprejudiced women, working for law enforcement, distrust the New York model and see that their only hope is through election of a President who will preserve as well as support and defend the Constitution of the United States," she added in urging the election of Mr. Hoover.

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Value of Teaching Film Proved, Reports Bureau of Education

Motion Picture Equipment Now Installed in 15,000
Educational Institutions in the United States—
Topics Co-ordinated With Class Study

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—"Teaching films" are here to stay, having proved their worth, not only by controlled tests of isolated lessons but also by the every-day experience of years, according to the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior. About 15,000 educational institutions of all types in the United States are equipped for motion picture projection.

"Many state universities maintain film libraries in their extension departments, and systematically supply films to school and community organizations in their own respective states. Yale University has participated in the preparation of a series of films on American history, and Harvard is co-operating with film producers in making pictures bearing on natural science. Cleveland, O., has installed projecting machines in all its city school buildings.

"This stock of available films of excellent quality has greatly increased, but the number of text films—that is those which may be used in direct connection with the daily teaching—is far from adequate. The portable type of projector seems to solve the problem of classroom use; safety films avoid fire risk; the improved devices make it possible for

the teacher or an intelligent pupil to operate the machine with little training; and a narrow film reduces the cost materially.

"Under the platoon plan of organization, where groups alternate in the classroom and at other work, the auditorium showings of films approach more nearly the character of class instruction. In the platoon schools of Detroit, Pittsburgh and other cities, one day in the week is given to motion pictures as a part of the auditorium exercises. The programs are arranged in advance and care is taken to make the pictures co-ordinate with the classroom teaching.

"Great effort has been made in recent years under private endowment to develop text films for classroom use. Satisfactory films have resulted. Twelve cities from Newton, Mass., in the East, to Oakland, Calif., in the West, and from Rochester, N. Y., in the North to Atlanta, Ga., in the South, were chosen for experiments involving 12,000 children, half of whom received instruction without the use of films and the other half with it as a supplement to the teacher and the textbook. Results have been measured and a report of findings is almost ready.

NAVAL PARLEY PROJECT LIKELY TO BE DROPPED

French Consider Moment
Not Favorable—Friendly
American Tone Noted

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—What is the next step in the naval discussions? France and Great Britain, whose accord has thus been called into question, will be obliged to consult with each other regarding the sequel to the American note. Yet it is doubted whether it would be wise from the diplomatic viewpoint to pursue very seriously the present correspondence.

Rather, it is suggested that ordinary conversations through the channels should be held, not with a view to immediate results, but with a desire to allay misunderstandings and bring about a better atmosphere. In the present circumstances active negotiations might prove inadvisable, and prudence appears to suggest that the incident should first be closed and the matter be taken up later in more favorable conditions.

Necessary to Clear Ground

The idea of a naval conference, comprehensive or limited, which was put forward in certain quarters, will probably be abandoned. The moment is not propitious for such a meeting. After the suspicions which have been aroused it is better to proceed cautiously and endeavor to provoke a happier mood.

In a year there have been two failures. Neither Europe nor America can afford a third. Before any definite proposition is made again it is necessary to clear the ground. Indeed, by a strange stroke of irony it was precisely the Anglo-French desire to prepare the ground before the convocation of the disarmament commission that has led to the present situation. Nevertheless, it is obvious that before the subject can profitably be taken up in a formal manner careful preliminary soundings must be taken.

As far as possible, therefore, France and Great Britain will try to avoid such a reply as would arouse further controversy. Of heated public debate there has been more than enough. Certainly American proposals for a general equitable arrangement, but despite the helpful suggestion contained in the American note as a basis of compromise there is considerable divergence between the European and American standpoints.

Relief at Tone of Note

Roughly, while America would limit the smaller units as well as the larger vessels, because unlimited smaller units would be detrimental to its interests, France and Britain, with multiple coaling stations and wide-ranged territories, would prefer a free hand in the employment of smaller units. Again, the American thesis that greater construction of smaller units should imply diminished construction of larger vessels is scarcely acceptable here.

On the whole, there is some relief at the tone of the American note. It is of a friendly character and shows that the pessimistic prophecies were unwarranted and, indeed, were emitted with a propagandist purpose.

No date has been set for the next meeting of the preparatory commission on disarmament, for which the Anglo-French naval compromise was intended to clear the way, but the League of Nations Assembly, before adjournment, decreed that it should be called early next year. It was left to Dr. J. L. London of Holland, president of the commission, to select the exact date when he considered the moment to be propitious.

Roosevelt Medal Given Lindbergh for Leading Youth

Hughes Honored for Public
Service, Chapman for Pop-
ularizing Bird Studies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Roosevelt medal for distinguished service during the current year has just been awarded to Charles E. Hughes, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Dr. Frank M. Chapman.

Announcement of the award was made by James R. Garfield, president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. It is awarded annually for outstanding contributions to public welfare and progress. The presentation will take place at a dinner to be given on Oct. 27, the anniversary of President Roosevelt.

The award to Mr. Hughes records his "steadfast adherence to the high administrative standards," as Governor of New York and cities outstanding accomplishments in his record as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court and on the American delegation to the recent Pan-American Conference in Havana. The award to Colonel Lindbergh was made for his "leadership of youth and development of American character" rather than for his accomplishments in aviation.

Dr. Chapman, who is the curator of ornithology of the American Museum of Natural History, received the award for having "more influence than any other man in America" in making the study of birds popular in the schools and homes of the country.

COSTA RICA RENEWS TIES WITH PANAMA

SAN JOSE, C.R. (AP)—It is officially announced that diplomatic relations between Costa Rica and Panama, interrupted since the 1921 fighting over a boundary dispute, will be re-established.

The first diplomatic exchange of notes is to take place coincidentally with the inauguration of Pablo Arosemena, who has just been elected President of Panama.

Woman's Influence in Politics

French Women Are Centering Efforts on Winning
Suffrage—Hope to Vote at Next Election

What women have done, are doing, and can do in the field of politics is being told in a series of articles especially written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and appearing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays through Oct. 19 under the above heading

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—French women are concentrating their attention at the moment upon securing the vote. An activity is apparent greater than has been observed for many years, and the leaders are confident that women will vote at the next general elections.

The Conseil National des Femmes Françaises, uniting a vast federation of women's institutions and bodies, is planning for this autumn a demonstration in favor of votes for women on a scale not hitherto attempted.

The society especially concerned in this question, l'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, has also announced a strong campaign for the fall.

Their hope once consummated, a new vista of possible activities of women in the political field will open for them. Without the vote, women's influence in this sphere has found expression in two ways.

Laws have been passed which owed their inception to the demands made by women. For a good many years it has been the custom of politically minded and socially minded women, when they had proposals to make,

SMITH TURNS TO SELECTION OF SUCCESSOR

Favors F. D. Roosevelt—
Explains His Dry Law
Modification Plan

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Democratic choice for Governor of New York, resting in the hands of Governor Smith, is controlled, it was explained by the latter's associates, by national rather than state political considerations.

The situation that confronts him in the selection of his party's nominee to succeed him, his friends explain, is the naming of a man who will add strength to Governor Smith's presidential race regardless of what this candidate's chances may be to win in New York.

This is not to say, it was emphatically asserted, that the holding of the Governorship is not a factor. New York Democracy, it was stated, has no intention of losing this office if it can help it. There is every desire to retain the place in the hands of the party.

Wants Strength for Own Race

But at the same time, the presidential race is the more powerful determinant. Possible candidates, who, if Governor Smith were not running for President would be eminently acceptable to him, are being passed over by him in his council. It was declared, entirely because they would not add strength to his presidential effort.

The choice that is being sought, it was explained by men close to the Governor, is a candidate who is neither Roman Catholic nor Jew, who is a strong campaigner, who has a good record, who is not at all, or too closely, allied with Tammany Hall, and who will help in the presidential race in the country at large, as well as in New York.

The one man most nearly meeting these requirements is Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was the Democratic vice-presidential nominee in 1920. Mr. Roosevelt is a Protestant, is not a member of Tammany, is from upstate New York, and has a name that has national appeal. In addition, he is personally well known throughout the country.

Favors F. D. Roosevelt

It was authoritatively declared that if Mr. Roosevelt will accept the nomination, that it would be eagerly given him. In fact, it is reliably known that Governor Smith withheld decision on his choice until he could consult with and personally appeal to Mr. Roosevelt to accept the nomination.

En route to the Democratic State Convention here, upon the completion in Milwaukee of the first campaign tour of his presidential race, Governor, members of his staff insisted, had no decision on the gubernatorial nomination. This was due, they said, to his hope that Mr. Roosevelt could be prevailed upon to withdraw his refusal to accept the candidacy.

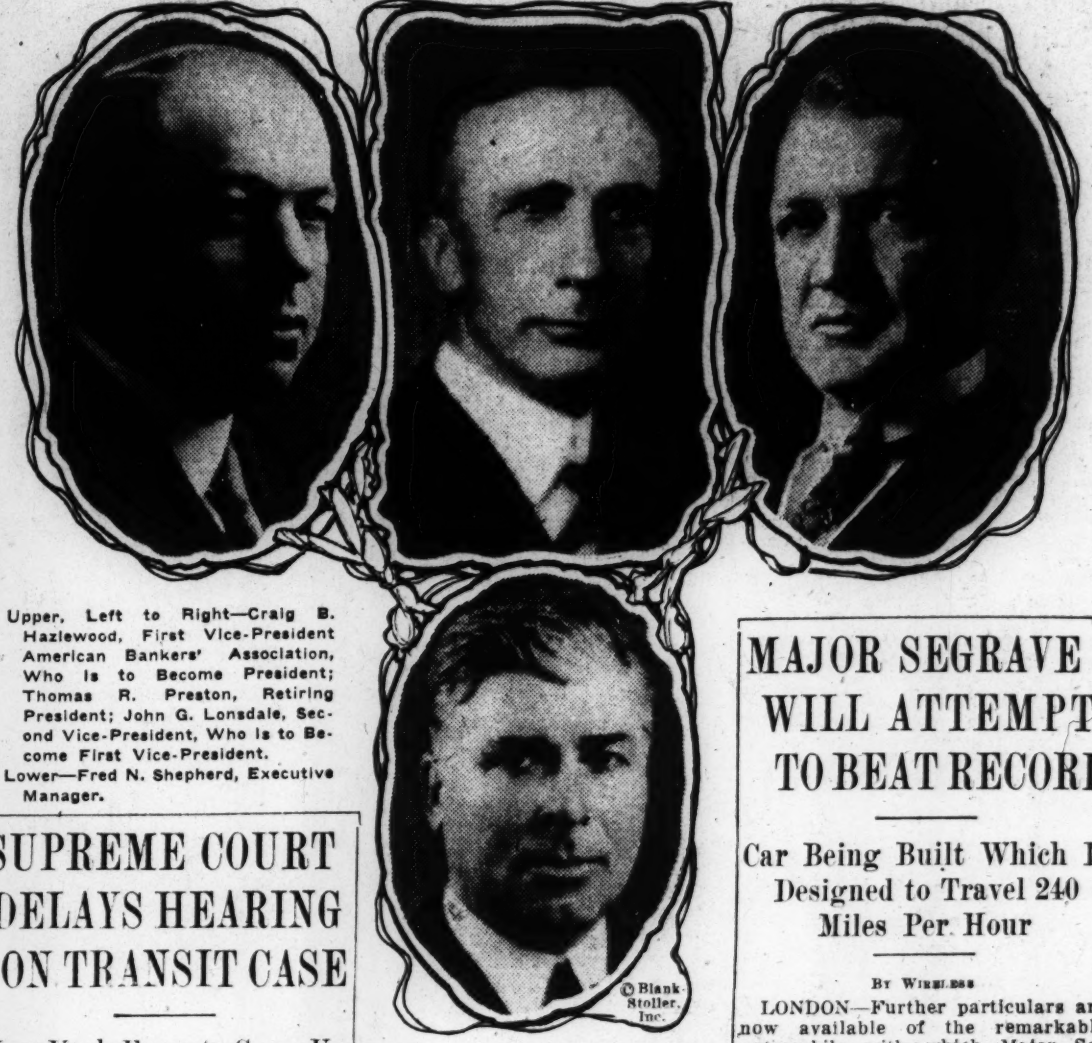
Mr. Roosevelt is a staunch supporter of Governor Smith. He placed the Governor's name in nomination at the 1924 and 1928 national conventions. He is basing his declining to run for Governor on the ground of his inability to make an active campaign.

Three other men, it was said, are also most acceptable to Governor Smith above all others, but in two instances the man who comes in and in the third the man under consideration has definitely informed the Governor that he would not run. This is Robert Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, a life-long friend and political associate of the Governor.

Mr. Wagner is a German Protestant. He is widely known in New York.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Direct Affairs of Nation's Bankers



Upper, Left to Right—Craig B. Hazlewood, First Vice-President American Bankers' Association, Who Is to Become President; Thomas R. Preston, Retiring President; John G. Lonsdale, Second Vice-President, Who Is to Become First Vice-President; Lower—Fred N. Shepherd, Executive Manager.

SUPREME COURT DELAYS HEARING ON TRANSIT CASE

New York Fares to Come Up
Oct. 15—Ancient Ceremonies at Opening

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The new term of the Supreme Court of the United States opened here with traditional solemnity. The Chief Justice of the United States and the eight associate justices of the Supreme Court filed into the courtroom in the Capitol, at noon, to resume their task of considering some 500 cases now pending, as well as many others which will come before the court during the present term.

The proceedings opened with the customary admission of attorneys to practice before the Supreme Court. Mayor James J. Walker of New York was among those admitted. After the ceremony the Solicitor-General of the United States and a number of attorneys presented various motions before the court.

Cases Dismissed

A number of cases were dismissed on motion of the appellants or by stipulation of counsel on both sides. The most notable among these was the case of Daniel J. Furey vs. the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, in which Mr. Furey, as taxpayer, brought suit to enjoin the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company from charging a fare greater than the five cents provided in the franchise of the company, after the fare had been raised by the Public Service Commission.

In the lower courts Mr. Furey maintained that the order of the commission raising the fare was in violation of contract and was therefore unconstitutional.

Charles Elmore Cropley, clerk of the United States Supreme Court, presented more than 240 cases in which the court was asked to review the decisions of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of various state courts.

Transit Case Is First

The first case set for hearing was that of the City of New York and the Rapid Transit Commission v. the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in which the question to be argued is, whether the District Court in New York erred in enjoining the city and its Rapid Transit Commission from interfering with the Interborough's new schedule of 7-cent fares. The court granted a motion for postponement and set the hearing for Oct. 15.

After the motions were presented the court adjourned. No hearings will be conducted this week, the court having announced that it will devote the time to the consideration of petitions which were filed during the summer months.

A
"French" Village
in
Germany!

Even the street boys chatter in French in Friedrichsdorf, a town some hundred miles from the frontier, where the 2000 inhabitants speak but little German. A French writer recently visited this extraordinary town and called it a "discovery with a moral," "as you will note."

TOMORROW
A Magazine
Feature

New Move to Push Mexican Quota Bill Planned by Author

Senator Harris, Georgia, to
Try Again to Get Action
on Immigration

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Renewed efforts will be made at the forthcoming session of Congress to place immigration from Mexico under quota restrictions, said William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia, author of a bill to that effect on which hearings were held at the last session.

Mr. Harris said that the increased labor costs in all sections of the country except the Southwest have been due to quota restrictions. There is no reason why there should be discrimination in favor of this section when employers in the Northwest and South cannot get cheap labor because of the cutting down of immigration from Europe and Asia, he stated.

In addition to economic reasons, Mr. Harris insists that Mexican immigration should be restricted because it is the least desirable of all that now coming into the United States.

Originally his bill applied to both Canada and Mexico. He has, however, consented to modification so that it applies only to Mexico. Mr. Harris will ask the committee to report the measure to the Senate immediately after Congress convenes.

Southwestern states have maintained that they could not obtain labor available to other parts of the country, especially for seasonal work.

Inner Mongolian Princes to Confer

Chang Summons Conference at
Mukden to Check Soviet
Encroachments

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—In an attempt to secure complete control of Inner Mongolia, the Inner Mongolian Princes to Mukden for a conference. Five have accepted.

Chang's program aims at a settlement of the recent Hulanpuir Affair and the devising of counter-measures against the encroachments of the Soviet regime on the Outer Mongolian Government.

Inner Mongolia is expected to insist on autonomy in full.

To Vote
For President—Register!

WEST VIRGINIA

Generally throughout the State of West Virginia county registrars made a house-to-house canvass in May to July for the purpose of registering voters who were eligible to vote in the presidential election, Nov. 6. In such localities as this rule may not have obtained, however, voters are urged to find out from their local officials the rules governing their franchise and to act accordingly.

Registry in West Virginia is permanent if biennially verified. Registrars receive personal registry applicants up to 20 days of election. Both the circuit court clerk and precinct registrars are registration officers. Legal residence is one year in state and six months in county.

Absentee voters, if registered, may

AMPLE CREDIT FOUND FOR ALL NATION'S NEEDS

L. T. McFadden Addresses
American Bankers at
Philadelphia Meeting

DELEGATES EXPECTING "GENIAL" CONVENTION

Refuse to Let the Presidential
Election Shake Confidence
in Trade Stability

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Banking, in whatever form it is practiced, is based on gathering into a pile the thousands of surplus funds in the community to be taken care of and used effectively by lending them to those who can use them profitably, said Louis T. McFadden, Representative from Pennsylvania, in a statement before the clearing house section of the American Bankers Association, which has opened its fifty-fourth annual convention here. The Federal Reserve Board was based on the necessity for "credit for production with special reference to domestic situation."

Prosperity, Mr. McFadden said, had been defined as a balanced condition of production, distribution and consumption. It is the goal of all business activities. Stable credit conditions are essential to prosperity and such attainment may be defined as a balance between the volume of commercial and banking credit, and the volume of capital credit.

Loans on Listed Securities

There is ample credit in the United States for normal and legitimate use in supplying the necessary tools of production and establishing adequate methods of distribution, in addition to producing all that can be consumed and exported, if it is properly used or managed, he holds.

Mr. McFadden thinks there is no denying the fact that loans on listed securities made to stock exchange members are the safest and most liquid loans for these lenders that exist in American banking.

Because of the ready availability of this class of loans, funds turn to the market when rates are attractive as they are now, and because of the large wealth and savings, the turning of resources of the country into liquid wealth, with improved credit facilities for foreign lending, brokers' loans are at their peak.

The Federal Reserve System might produce a business slump without intending it. Apparently the present situation is precipitated. Mr. McFadden said, by the change of Federal reserve policy last year to assist England and other countries to stabilize their currencies and return to a gold basis. Now the Federal Reserve is trying to get back to a normal basis.

Discuss High Money Rates

Representative bankers gathered here for the convention from every part of the Nation say this will be a "genial" convention. To be sure, the convention comes in a period of high money rates. But, say the bankers, the high rate of interest is due not to stringency, but to the great volume of business. The meeting comes just a month before a presidential election, but the bankers refuse to allow themselves to be ruffled by that. "It can't be too upsetting, no matter who is elected," they say.

Even the fact of 3000 bank failures in the last seven years does not disturb the delegates. Bank failures are not a controversial topic. They will be handled by technical discussions and the solution is apparent, they believe, in the formation of bigger and better banks.

As one official phrases it, "We meet without controversies or fears." And everyone agrees that this will be a pleasant convention, devoted to much congratulatory comment on the generally prosperous condition of the country.

Problem of Credit Expansion

It is clear that the bankers must work out some answer to the problem of credit expansion which has sent money rates to their present high mark. But this is an intricate and not an anxious phase of public affairs, in the opinion of those competent to discuss the subject.

Industry and general commerce, they say, is not affected by the interest which must be paid on loans, because wages are high and people continue to buy automobiles, radios, and electric refrigerators, and to indulge themselves in expensive clothing and good food.

It is unlike other times of high money rates when it has not been too much business, but not enough business, which has tightened up rates; periods when unemployment has taken buyers out of the market, with a consequent dumping of goods at lower prices, followed by the closing down of factories and more unemployment. Business is sufficiently vigorous to go ahead and pay the money charges, the bankers believe, though they admit that there may be some slowing down, notably in the building trades. And they say also that there is sufficient reserve credit for the fall crop movement.

Sophisticated Theories Opposed

Because the banker loans money to the farmer, the agricultural problem becomes the banker's problem. But it is broader than this, say the financiers, and, therefore, their approach to it is from the point of view of public concern and their desire to emphasize the need for careful investigation of the situation, rather than "sophisticated and sophistical" projects.

Interest in the annual election centers around the office of second vice-president, for which Rome C. Stephenson, of South Bend, Ind., is the only announced candidate. Thomas R. Preston, of Chattanooga, Tenn., retires as president, and his

place will be taken by Craig B. Halsewood, of Chicago, now first vice-president, while John G. Lonsdale, of St. Louis, the present second vice-president, advances to the office of first vice-president. W. D. Longyear, of Los Angeles, has another year to serve as treasurer.

The spread of group banking will bring out the usual amount of discussion. But this is overshadowed by the apprehension of the bankers that their institutions may be due for an increase in state taxation. At present the United States statutes provide that banks may be taxed by states only on an equality with other competing moneyed capital, such as building and loan associations, mortgage companies, finance companies and investment trusts. The bankers see in the attitude of state tax commissioners evidence of a desire to break down this protection.

Watching Tax Situation

Under the auspices of the committees on federal and state taxation a conference has been held to emphasize the feeling of the bankers that they are paying their full share of taxes and to inquire into the attitude of the members as to the stand which the American Bankers' Association shall maintain toward proposed legislation of this character at Washington.

The question again came up for discussion at a meeting of the savings bank division at which Charles H. Mylander of Columbus, O., stated: "There is a deterring influence upon the safe and adequate capitalization of banks exerted by the tax methods of 45 of the 48 states in the Union. Not only does this tax discrimination deter banks from increasing their capital when their growth in deposits demands it, but it also deters them from reinvesting their profits by adding to their surplus account. This results, of course, in a smaller margin of safety to the depositor."

"Personally, I believe much of this problem in tax discrimination against banks would not be here today if the banks themselves had kept pace with the provision. Building and loan associations, mortgage companies, finance companies, investment trusts, all have sprung into being because of a demand upon the part of the public for a certain type of financial service which banks either could not, or would not, give."

A. J. Veigel of St. Paul told the clearing house section that to lower the interest rates on deposits to a point where the bank can show a safe margin of earnings above expenses will not lose deposits, but will gain the confidence of the public, which desires safe banks more than free services or high interest rates.

Recommendations for a standard report form to be used by bank presidents for their directors were contained in a report made by L. A. Andrew on behalf of a committee of the clearing house section. The clearing house section of the association elected William F. Augustine as its president. Mr. Augustine is vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

Races of America Shown Right Road

Time and Study Needed for Better Understanding, Say Ministers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Better understanding between the races of America is dependent upon analysis of problems and application of remedies over a period of time, said Dr. C. L. Russell, who presided at a meeting held here under the auspices of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of America.

"This is no local problem nor is there a single racial problem," said Dr. Jason Pobel Pierce. "There is much good that comes and much is done to reduce the international irritant of racial misunderstanding when men will work together. But as each group works with methods of its own, it must not be content with conditions as they are, but only with conditions as they ought to be."

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of the Washington Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, characterizing the interracial situation in America as not what it should be in the face of the Christian religion, outlined the progressive good will movement in all parts of the South during the past five years.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., in 1918. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



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POINCARÉ AGAIN RAISES QUESTION OF WAR DEBTS

Cut in Interallied Claims Must Accompany Reduction in Reparations

PARIS (AP)—A speech by the French Premier, Raymond Poincaré at Cambrai, where he unveiled a war memorial, was interpreted as again putting the question of a cut in reparations and a cut in the French debt squarely up to the United States.

The Premier reiterated the French policy that any reduction of Germany's reparations debt to the former Allies "must be accompanied by a corresponding cut in the interallied debts to the United States." Washington has always maintained that the questions must remain apart.

M. Poincaré said: "If we are to consider the reparations problem anew, we are obliged to remember that an agreement to be equitable must guarantee France from our debtors beyond the integral amount of what we must pay our creditors, a clear indemnity for our war damages."

The Premier added that the peace treaties assured France two things, security and reparation. All steps taken by France since the armistice, even the occupation of the Ruhr, he said, had been with a view to promoting either or those ends.

M. Poincaré somewhat modified the apparently irreconcilable aspect of his speech when toward the conclusion he said that while France must be prudent in the whole business of reparations and debts, the Government had no concealed intention of "dragging out the negotiations which have been started or making them fail."

Protection Asked for Inventions

Congress of Intellectual Workers Ends Sessions—League of Nations' Aid Asked

WARSAW—The Christian Science Monitor
WARSAW—International convention to protect the inventions not only of technicians, but also of authors, painters and others is demanded by the fifth congress of the Federation of Intellectual Workers, which has just concluded here. The International Labor Office at Geneva was asked to take up the question. The resolution adds that similar protection should be given to draftsmen working in firms which profit by their inventions without giving compensation.

The congress also decided to ask the League of Nations to finance an international exchange for intellectual workers. A unanimous resolution was passed for a close study of the Polish insurance unemployment laws for this class of worker which evoked general approval.

An attempt is to be made to organize an exchange of information by radio throughout Europe on this issue. At conclusion of the congress the members were received by August Zaleski, Foreign Minister, who emphasized the Government's sympathetic attitude toward intellectual workers and its demands for an international federation.

Chamberlin to Seek Air and Sea Record

Transatlantic Flier to Use Plane and Ship in Round Trip to Germany

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Clarence D. Chamberlin, transatlantic pilot, has just announced that he will start on Oct. 6 upon a combined airplane and steamship trip to Europe which he expects will be the fastest round trip between the United States and central Europe on record.

Mr. Chamberlin will fly his Loening amphibian airplane from Teterboro, N. J., to the Hudson River, where it will be taken on board the Leviathan. He will take off from the vessel as it nears Europe, and will fly direct to Berlin, where he will

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BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

All Contributions Gratefully (?) Received



attend the Berlin aircraft show on Oct. 12, the opening night.

Mr. Chamberlin will carry three passengers on the trip, including his wife and Nathan Vanderlip, chief engineer of the Chamberlin Aeronautical Corporation. He said he hopes to demonstrate the practicability of ship-to-ship airplane service despite the recent setback experienced in his application of flying.

After a brief visit at the German capital, Mr. Chamberlin and his passengers will again take the air, overtaking the Leviathan at sea. Block and tackle will be used to hoist and to lower the amphibian and from the vessel will be made. In starting his flight, Mr. Chamberlin will take off down the after wake of the liner, which he expects will provide a calm surface.

UNIONS DISCUSS STRIKE AT DOCKS

MELBOURNE, Vic. (AP)—The strike of dockyard workers which was marked by disorders last week again produced riotous scenes in sporadic outbreaks chiefly directed against southern European workers, many of whom were injured, several severely.

A conference of 20 of the most powerful trade unions discussed the situation at great length and finally adjourned. At Adelaide the workers decided to call off the strike and there appeared indications that the

might also be called off at Brisbane.

Croatians Unite With Dalmatians in Political Union

Congress at Zagreb Decides to Boycott Serbia and Work Independently

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (AP)—Croatia and Dalmatia, through delegates to a joint political congress here, have decided to establish a close union between the two provinces, boycott Serbia and work independently of the Belgrade Government on all domestic affairs.

Plans were discussed for the construction, independently of the Federal Government, of harbor works, roads, city streets, railroads and bridges. Methods were also talked over for conducting civic government and for working unitedly against any measures which the central government might initiate.

The delegates declared that the Federal Government at Belgrade had excluded Croats, Dalmatians and Slovenes from the proper chairs in federal administration and had, in doing so, usurped many powers not granted by the Constitution of the Triune Kingdom.

The split between the western provinces of Yugoslavia and Serbia

has been long in the making, but in recent months was accelerated by the assassination in Parliament of two Croat peasant deputies and the wounding of four others.

C. E. HUGHES TO ASSIST IN STATE WATER CASE

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Charles E. Hughes, formerly Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and special master of that tribunal for hearing the Chicago drainage canal case, has been added to the Connecticut legal staff in the suit to stop the proposed diversion by Massachusetts of waters of the Ware and Swift Rivers.

The appointment of Mr. Hughes as special assistant attorney-general was made by Benjamin W. Alling, Attorney-General, with the approval of Gov. Jonathan H. Trumbull. The Connecticut action against Massachusetts is somewhat similar to the Chicago case, in which it is alleged that diversion of the waters of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi through the drainage canal caused loss to the lakes states.

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The Campaign Day by Day

J. R. Nutt, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, has announced organization of a nationwide Hoover-Curtis Legion with a slogan of "One Million Contributors."

A pledge to support no one for President or other public office who is opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act was voted by the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Shelbyville, Mo.

Groups have been formed in nine middle western and northwestern agricultural states affiliated with the Smith Independent Organizations Committee, of which George N. Peek is chairman, with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Peek maintains contact with the Democratic National Committee in New York.

Opening the church campaign of the law enforcement committee of the Anti-Saloon League of Rhode Island in Cumberland, R. I., R. F. Hutton, state superintendent, assailed Governor Smith as head of "a new party which is neither Democratic nor Republican but solely a Tammany-Liquor Party," the Associated Press says.

"There is no single issue," George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, said in Concord, N. H., the Associated Press reports in commenting on Governor Smith's southern tour, "which the candidate has discussed upon which he has made himself clear."

Senator Curtis, Republican vice-presidential candidate, met old friends at his Topeka (Kan.) home but did not make an address, the Associated Press reports.

Senator Robinson, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, during his speeches in the West this week, is to assail Republican speakers who have been taking thrills at the Democratic ticket, the Associated Press says.

James A. Patten, widely known grain trader, the Associated Press reports from New York, declares there is "no hope for relief" in Governor Smith's prohibition program.

Dr. Hubert Work, Republican chairman, announced in Washington, the Associated Press says, that "for the first time in years an active campaign for the Presidency is being conducted in the South" by his party.

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, said in Camden, N. J., the Associated Press reports, the Socialists were not trying to take votes from Governor Smith or Herbert Hoover, but that he "was in the fight to build up the Socialist Party."

Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, novelist, endorsing Herbert Hoover's record as a humanitarian, said most of the women of the country are going to vote for Mr. Hoover because of his stand on prohibition, the Associated Press reports from New York.

The Democratic National Committee in New York has made public a letter written by Mrs. Rebecca L. Felton of Georgia, the only woman ever to sit as a member of the United States Senate and the oldest member of the W. C. T. U. in the South, announcing she will support Governor Smith, the Associated Press says.

A program of 33 speeches in 34 days, covering the country from Ohio to California and from Minnesota to New Mexico, has been announced for Senator Robinson, the Associated Press says, by the Democratic National Speakers' Bureau in New York.

D. Leigh Colvin, chairman of the Prohibition Party National Committee, said in New York, the Associated Press says, that Governor Smith's Milwaukee speech revealed the Democratic nominee as an "agitator for the return of legalized liquor."

Virginia Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College, has accepted an appointment as vice-chairman of the College League for Alfred E. Smith.

The Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, voted at Staunton, Va., against discussions of the "pending political campaign" either during its sessions or from church pulpits.

Herbert Hoover has been thanked by two distinguished Japanese edi-

tors, Shingoro Takashi, editor-in-chief of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi and Osaka Mainichi, and Seishichi Akasaka, of the editorial staff of the Osaka Mainichi, for his efforts in connection with the raising of the relief fund by the American Red Cross for Japanese earthquake sufferers in 1928.

Herbert Hoover is called a friend of organized labor in an editorial in The Plasterer, publication of that labor union, by John Donlin, the editor, former president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Despite his variance with the views of Governor Smith upon prohibition, Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company, has just reiterated his support of the Democratic presidential candidate, Mr. Young, in a statement made public by the Democratic National Committee in New York, declared he would support Governor Smith because of his "courageous" leadership and his position upon farm relief.

Alanson B. Houghton of Corning, N. Y., United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, has just cabled from London to the Republican State Committee of New York, accepting the Republican nomination for United States Senator which he received at the Republican state convention just held in Syracuse. Mr. Houghton, the Republican committee was advised, will leave London on Oct. 6 for New York to engage actively in the state campaign.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TO RECEIVE £700,000

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—The Rev. George Arthur Weekes, vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, announces a gift to that institution of £700,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation. A quarter of a million is to go toward the restoration and endowment of the university library which Mr. Weekes said had been under discussion for nearly half a century.

The balance is for advancing physical and biological studies. The gift is conditional upon the university's raising £229,000 requisite to complete the entire scheme.



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WOMEN EXHIBIT GROWING SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

New York Reviews Work in Industry, Professions, Club and the Home

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK.—Three hundred women exhibitors, representing the varied interests of business, professions, clubs and homes, are participating in the seventh annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries just opened at the Astor Hotel here.

When the first show was organized seven years ago, there was a tendency on the part of the public to regard some of the women in unusual occupations as capricious phases of the world of affairs, challenging to men who previously had been in sole possession of certain fields of activity and indicating a feminist trend toward domination.

Women Still Know How to Cook

But the sponsors of the show never have had such an attitude toward their work and they have gone steadily forward, directing the spotlight on the great masses of women engaged in politics, in social service and in education. As well as bringing forward the million-dollar women manufacturers, women inventors of unusual devices and women who have succeeded in occupations for which hitherto they have been regarded as unfitted or unequipped.

Last year the home woman was represented for the first time, and along with stained glass, shoes and paints made by women, there were jams and jellies, salads and cakes, pickles and biscuits made by competitors in the contest of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Charles E. Gregory, chairman of the American Home Department

of the federation, was so pleased with the abundant and delectable proof that women are not allowing cooking to become a lost art in the home that this year she has arranged to award another \$100 prize for the best example of cooking submitted in the show, together with first, second and third prizes and honorable mentions.

In addition, Mrs. Gregory proposes to find out whether the sewing machine and the needle are rusting away in the home while factories develop the making and distribution of much of the wearing apparel formerly produced by the mother of the family. In her opinion, the "club woman" is pre-eminent as a home maker and gives just as intelligent direction to her home as did her grandmother, and to show that home industries are not losing in artistry and value while women follow their other occupations out into the stores and factories, prizes will be given for the best sewing entries.

Spelling Bee for Girls
The Brooklyn Botanic Garden is offering \$50 in a flower arrangement contest, \$200 will be given in prizes for painters and sculptors, and there is a \$50 speedwriting contest and a \$50 prize in a spelling bee for school girls.

Each year women manufacturers form a large percentage of the exhibitors, the number in this show being 25, while more than 30 women artists prove that women in the artistic world are keeping pace with those who are forging ahead in business.

With Mrs. Oliver Harriman as chairman, the show was formally opened with speeches by Miss Lena Madson Phillips, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Mrs. Rosalie Lowe Whitney of Brooklyn, a leader in civic and political activities, and Mrs. Jacob Rills, bond specialist. The Rev. Dr. Anna Garlin Spencer offered the invocation. Princess Jacques de Broglie gave a performance of ether wave music with the instrument known as the Theremin Box, an invention of Prof. Leo Theremin, which makes audible as music, sounds drawn from the air.

Prominent in Women's Art Exposition



At Left is Mrs. Charles E. Gregory, Chairman of the Department of American Homes of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs. At Right is Princess Jacques de Broglie, Concert Pianist, Who Demonstrates Ether Wave Music at the Seventh Annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries.

no drawback in the national campaign.

Governor Smith's command of the situation here presents the interesting spectacle of a presidential candidate, in the midst of his national campaign, turning to his state political situation and by dictating his party's choice of candidates undertaking to help his own campaign in the state and in the country at large.

Upon his arrival at the state convention Governor Smith immediately went into conference with state Democratic leaders assembled here.

Candidates for the state offices were taken under consideration.

Powerful G. O. P. Organization

Word was brought to Governor Smith, it was authoritatively reported, that the Republicans are perfecting a powerful organization for their state ticket and plan to make a record effort to win. At the same time, it was stated by men close to Governor Smith, he is basing his hopes for personally carrying New York on the same ground that he sought the gubernatorial nomination in 1918, that New York Republican leaders will not support their own national ticket in November.

Democratic leaders declared that one of the reasons that Governor Smith is confronted with such a perplexing problem in making a choice on the governorship is the fact that during his incumbency no other Democratic leader was developed as a possible successor. This policy was pursued by the Governor and his friends, it was said, so as not to detract attention from his national ambitions.

GOVERNOR SMITH'S TRAIN EN ROUTE TO ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Convinced that his first stumping tour has netted him votes, Governor Smith headed toward home. Governor Smith, in his Milwaukee speech, called for modification of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act on a state's rights basis. He said, in part:

"If there is any one subject above all others concerning which the welfare of the country requires plain speech and constructive leadership, it is the subject of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act."

"I regard this as a great moral issue. 'Taking advantage of the frame of mind of the American people, and the organization known as the Anti-Saloon League started a drive for national prohibition. In 1917 they succeeded in having adopted by the

Congress, for reference to the States, the Eighteenth Amendment, to our Federal Constitution. It received a great deal of support through the country by large numbers of our citizens who, as a matter of patriotic duty, had accustomed themselves to accepting restrictions upon their personal liberties during the war."

"In 1919 the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified and became part of our fundamental law, and in the same year, the National Prohibition Act, commonly known as the Volstead Act, was enacted over the veto of President Wilson."

An Erroneous Idea

"It goes without saying that back in 1919 and 1920 millions of right-thinking people in this country were firm in their belief that intoxicating alcoholic liquor could be driven out of this country and its use abolished by the American people simply by writing a constitutional amendment prohibiting it and a federal statute supporting the amendment."

"Experience has taught us, and I believe a great majority of the people themselves believe that this was an erroneous idea. . . .

"We have never had prohibition in this country in the sense that hard liquor was banished from it. No person with knowledge of what is going on in the country would claim that there is no liquor in this country today. I go further than that and say that there is as much, if not more, than there was in the pre-prohibition days, because countless of our citizens today see reason for storing it away."

"In the first place, I claim that the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act have produced a condition of wholesale corruption among officials of the Government charged

with their enforcement, and I call as my witness Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, a Republican, and a one-time National Prohibition Director."

"Astounding Corruption"

"He told a Senate committee that there was an 'astounding corruption' among the prohibition agents. . . .

"Millions of people in this country do not agree with Mr. Hoover that this is a noble experiment. You could get no better testimony for that than to look at the result of the referendum in so many of our thickly populated States. . . .

"The point is that a great army of the American people oppose these laws. . . .

"Nobody can gainsay the fact that the prohibition law and the Volstead Act have found a new line of endeavor for the underworld; they brought to life the bootleggers and the bootleggers begot the hijackers and the hijackers the racketeers, so that gangland is interested in the maintenance of prohibition because by its operation they are benefited. . . .

"First, I recommended an amendment to the Volstead Act which should contain a sane and sensible definition of what constitutes an intoxicating beverage, because upon its face the present definition does not square with common sense, or with medical opinion. Each state could then provide for an alcoholic content not greater than that fixed by Congress."

"It must be borne in mind that the Eighteenth Amendment does not prohibit alcoholic beverages; it prohibits intoxicating beverages. And no sensible man can truthfully be prepared to say that one-half of 1 percent of alcohol constitutes an intoxicant. . . .

"I further recommended an amend-



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BROADWAY AND NINTH STREET

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

A Lumber Town in the Saloon Days

Menominee, Mich.

WHEN the lumberjacks used to return in the spring to Menominee and Marinette (across the river) they brought with them their earnings for their entire winter's work. Representatives from the saloons would meet the trains and much back-slapping would take place as many of the woodsmen as they could line up directly to the saloons.

The writer has seen women clinging to the arms of their husbands and urging them to go with them to the stores to buy necessary food and clothing before they would make the final break for the saloons. But the break generally would come very soon and groups of lumberjacks would hire hacks and drive from one saloon to another, treating and being treated, as long as their money lasted.

Many became so intoxicated that they were not aware that the bartenders were short changing them, and loafers were picking their pockets. When their money was gone, they were pushed out into the street, to find their way home to their unhappy families—this, if they were fortunate enough not to land in jail for fighting. No more money in sight until their return from the drive on the river, three months later.

The wives of these men in many instances were obliged to go out every day to work in order to provide food for themselves and families. Now that there are no open saloons, when these men return from the woods, their earnings find their way into the legitimate channels of business and their families are well clothed and provided for.

One man, known to the writer, was always being arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Now he is regularly employed and looks like a different man. He relates that when he was first married he bought a cloak for his wife, on Christmas eve, and on his way home, stopped at the last chance saloon, with the result that he woke up in jail on Christmas morning, and never has known what became of his wife's present.

A free market house was built here at one time and the farmers were invited to bring their produce there for sale. It happened that this venture was backed by one of the big breweries, so the market was carefully surrounded by several saloons. The result was that the meat spent their time in the saloons drinking and left their wives at the market to sell the produce. The women soon refused to bring their produce to town under these conditions, so the market place was abandoned.

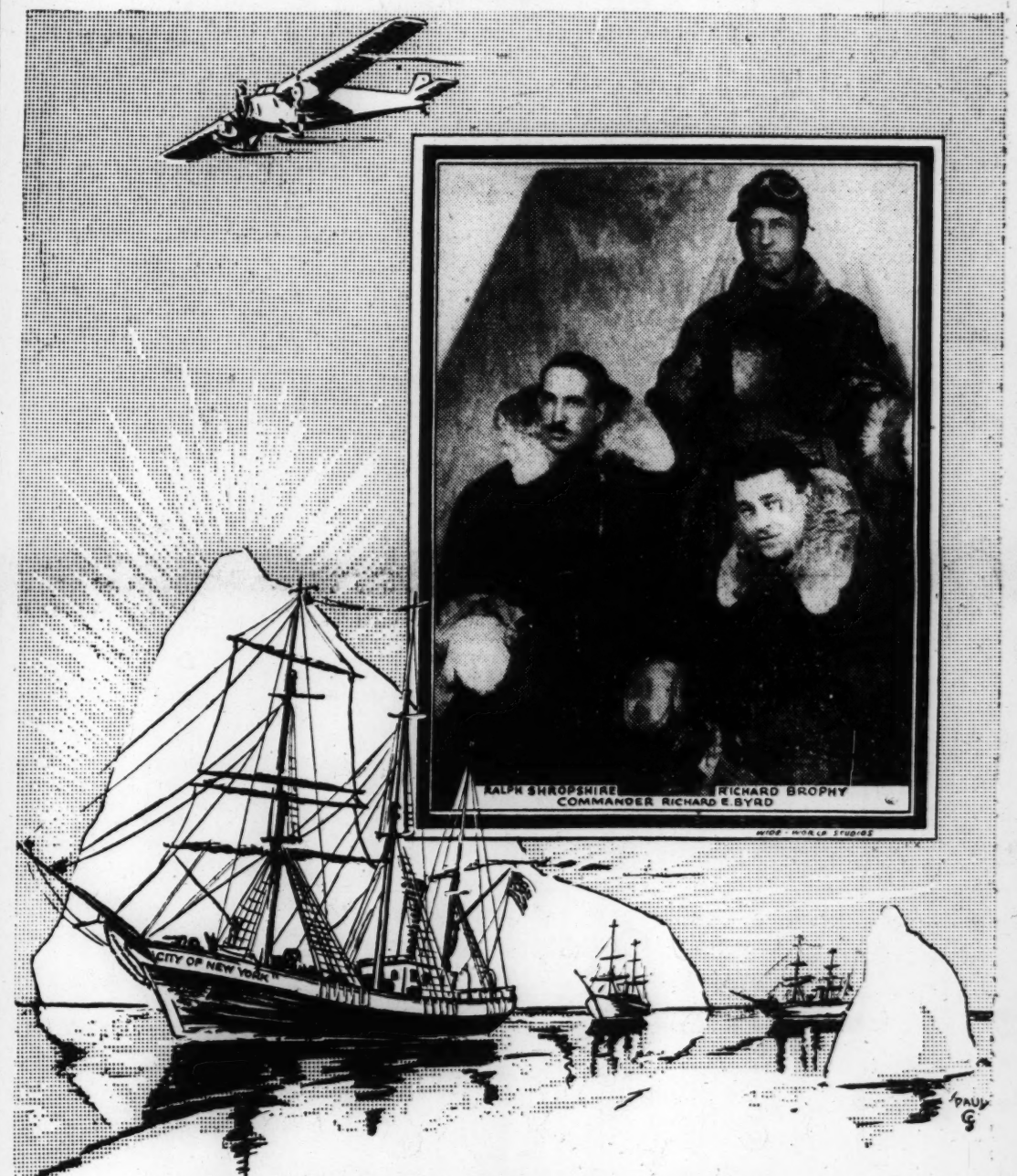
A local grocer who has been in business here for many years told the writer that he now is selling grape fruit and oranges and other formerly so-called luxuries to families who never before bought such things.

When one has seen the misery and want that the open saloon brought to so many families, few here would leave a stone unturned to prevent its return.

MEXICO TRAINING ADULTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY.—The people of Mexico are taking kindly to the night schools that have been established throughout the country by the Department of Public Education. According to the department's figures, more than 50,000 adults are now enrolled in these schools. In addition, there are nearly 7,000 adults attending the Mexican primary schools.



Byrd Expedition Takes Brookfield Butter!

Commander Richard E. Byrd knows the value of good food as a builder of strength and morale. His staunch steamships, the City of New York and the Chelsea, bound for the South Pole are carrying many products of Swift & Company.

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Prices, according to weight of material, \$100 to \$120.

In addition are lounging robes and dressing gowns for men, women and children, blankets, rugs, couch covers, sleeping bags, shawls, sweaters, gloves, scarves and caps, all of Jaeger's camel hair, and all moderately priced.

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NEW INDICTMENT MARKS MOVE TO CLEAN CHICAGO

Evidence of Padding of Pay Rolls Reported by Special Grand Jury

CHICAGO—Spills politics, well developed and bearing on elections, was found operating in Chicago's city government by the fourth election special grand jury, according to its report at the conclusion of its term. It reported evidence of pay roll padding and lack of protection against fraud.

Indictments were returned against Oscar de Priest, Negro candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, whose election has been virtually conceded from a district strongly Negro, and against Patrick Brady, a police lieutenant. Daniel Jackson, a second Negro politician, was also indicted. These charges grew out of the grand jury's investigation of gambling in the Negro district.

Another grand jury to carry on the work started by the previous grand jury was recommended to go more fully into the pay roll padding, also to make a comprehensive investigation of police department conditions existing before the advent of William F. Russell, the present police commissioner. Disclosures of the previous grand jury have resulted in some of the abuses being remedied, the jury's report stated.

Pay of Special Employees
Methods of paying special employees in the office of the corporation counsel received the grand jury's chief attention in its inquiry into the city's pay rolls. It examined particularly into the pay rolls carrying appointments for 90 days or less, who were therefore not subject to civil service.

"Seventy-seven employees, whose names appear on the four pay rolls appeared before the grand jury and testified," said the report. "A considerable number of said employees who reported for duty were told no work was available for them and they performed no other work except reporting. In some instances such reports were even made by telephone."

"Striking instances are as follows: Employees whose activities consisted apparently of inspection of indefinite and hazy areas of sidewalks, protected contingents of traffic conditions at street intersections, attendance at moving picture shows to see whether the pictures being shown were unfit for the public gaze, roving about indefinite assignments to travel about the city to protect the city against automobiles carrying city licenses and the like."

Division of Responsibility
"The fact that the 'investigators' under discussion were technically on the pay roll of the corporation counsel's office, but practically were under the supervision and control of the board of local improvements, functioning as a separate department, created, in the opinion of the grand jury, a division of responsibility fatal to any efficient functioning of said employees in the work which they were supposed to perform."

"The procedure incident to the placing of employees on the pay rolls under discussion was, in the opinion of the grand jury, loose in the extreme and entirely inadequate to protect the city against fraud or to provide even moderately effective service."

"Some time prior to the April, 1928, primary, an attempt seems to have been made by the corporation counsel's office to institute some sort of a card index system for the purpose of keeping a check on the names appearing on the pay roll, but even this system appears to have been entirely abandoned shortly before said primary, when names were placed on the pay roll indiscriminately, with no apparent examination as to their qualifications."

Perpetration of Fraud
"The method of payment of salaries of temporary employees, such as the 'investigators' under consideration was, in the opinion of the grand jury, entirely inadequate to prevent the perpetration of fraud. In order to get his pay check the em-

ployee went to the corporation counsel's office and was given what is called an 'identification slip.' These identification slips were made out in advance from the names appearing on the payroll and bore the supposed addresses of the employees.
"No one in the corporation counsel's office was able to identify more than a small number of the employees appearing on said rolls and in practice the identification slip was delivered to anyone asking for it. The person getting the identification slip, whoever he might be, could take it to the city paymaster's office, write the name and address appearing on the face of the slip in the place reserved at the bottom for that purpose, and the city paymaster thereupon delivered the check made out payable to the name appearing on the identification slip.
"This grand jury, from the evidence produced, is of the belief that the office of the corporation counsel of itself and with its subsidiary departments is not alone in laxity in business-like management hereinbefore referred to, both as to the conduct of its personnel and the use of funds of the people of the City of Chicago."

Yale Men Warned on Trivialities

Dr. Angell Tells Freshmen to Seize Opportunities for Best Education

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Members of the freshman class of Yale were urged to devote themselves to their studies and not to become "absorbed in some trivial, extraneous activity," by Dr. James R. Angell, president of the university, in his matriculation address, delivered in Battell Chapel, Dr. Angell took as his text the seventh verse of the fourth chapter of the book of Proverbs: "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting, get understanding."

He said in part: "It is perhaps least necessary to stress the most obvious of the areas in which wisdom comes to her own within the walls of the college. Our colleges and universities are primarily set to preserve and disseminate knowledge and truth and with all thy getting, get understanding."

"The man who comes to such an institution and does not dedicate himself first to the pursuit of these interests is false to the trust reposed in him by his forbears who founded the institution to the contemporary society which maintains it, and to the company of scholars who conduct it."

Dr. Angell said that neglect of the opportunity to sit at the feet of great scholars and learn of history, literature, natural science, philosophy, and religion through devotion to trivial outside interests was like selling one's birthright for a mess of pottage.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

British Labor Party Demands Speedy Action on Disarmament

(Continued from Page 1)

majority over the other two, and the Labor Party might otherwise again take office with specific or implied Liberal support.

Party Not Committed
The national executive, on the other hand, is careful not to commit the party to any particular course of action in that election beyond formulating a program which contains for the most part measures of reform and amelioration, many of which would not be opposed by the more advanced section of the Liberal Party. It is true the program includes proposals for the nationalization of the coal mines, transport, power and life insurance, also that it proposes to set up a public corporation control of the Bank of England. Inevitable delay in carrying out these measures, is anticipated, however, and it is suggested in the meantime that the party of the Labor government must be concerned with ameliorative measures designed to improve the lot of the workers.

This outlook and policy as well as the proposals will be challenged by the Independent Labor Party delegation led by James Maxton. The conference will therefore show, as Swansie, how far the Labor movement is reacting from a purely militant policy, and is adapting itself to the changed economic conditions and to the need for practical measures which it may be possible to carry into effect under these new conditions. Hence the decisions to be taken this week have a special significance and they will be of international as well as of national interest, because of their possible reactions on the Labor movement in other European countries.

Communists Still Barred
In this opening address, Mr. Lansbury deplored the disunity existing in some sections of the party and appealed to all to accept the democracy of majority decisions and reject a dictatorship. He suggested that until the Communists changed their policy of action, it would be impossible for them to rejoin the Labor Party.

On the other hand, he declared, whatever differences there might be about methods of expediency and precedence, particular measures of the Labor Party must remain essentially Socialist, therefore any attempt made to unite their forces with moderate Liberalism was bound to fail. He claimed that while the rationalization of industry might be inevitable and that no good purpose could be served by resisting it, the Labor Party must strive to insure that it took place under public control and for the public good.

He reaffirmed the demand for a renewal of diplomatic trade relations with Russia, holding that this was a separate issue from the question of whether Bolshevik measures were suitable for the entirely different conditions in Great Britain. One of the greatest tasks of Labor would be to try to substitute international co-

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Anglo-French Accord Attacked by Liberals and Labor

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The British Labor Party, in deciding to make disarmament a prominent feature of its election program, has united both branches of the Opposition in a determined effort to force the British Government into closer co-operation with the United States. Labor's view was expressed by Ramsay MacDonald and Col. Josiah Wedgwood, while for the Liberals, Philip Kerr, speaking at a meeting of the Liberal Autumn School, Northfield, Birmingham, reflected the opinion held not only by the Liberals, but by a growing section of the Conservatives.

Mr. MacDonald said at the Labor conference meeting that "the American Government ought to have been brought into the naval negotiations between France and England, and the British Government should, first, publish all the correspondence in that connection, and second, put its back into the next meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission so that the disarmament conference may meet as soon as possible."

"Balance of Power" Recalled
Colonel Wedgwood at Llandoverly declared that the Anglo-French agreement tended "to reconstruct the old 'balance of power' alliances, and to make France more ungenerous as regards the German Republic."

Mr. Kerr said: "If the Anglo-French agreement had been carried out, it would have been the most serious blow to the cause of peace since the war. It would have divided Europe into two fighting camps and made a similar division between the British Empire and the United States. He did not think the British Government had any such idea, but that would have been the effect."

Writing in this week's Observer, Mr. Kerr also said: "If the United States and Great Britain in due course reopen the discussions from the standpoint of a peace pact, and not as they have systematically done since the Washington conference—by discussing armaments alone—there ought to be no serious difficulty in arriving at a solution on both the naval armaments and the maritime law issues and bringing naval armaments down to the level when each side can concede to the other the right to use its tonnage for any type of ships it likes, subject to the Washington limits."

Independent Paper's Views
The Daily Express, Independent, makes a further suggestion. "At this point," it says, "public opinion will step in and insist that new direction"

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be given to our naval foreign policy which will secure safety from attack for British and American commerce."
The scheme the Express refers to is outlined in greater detail by the Sunday Times, which gives prominence to the declaration that "it is not too late to accept the American invitation and even build upon it a new Monroe Doctrine of the sea. After all, the numbers, the sizes of ships and guns are nothing in themselves except as a means to the ends, which are economy, security and peace."

With the extension of the franchise to women, Labor is assured of a greatly increased vote at the next general election. Since 1918, when the poll reached 2,370,240, Labor's political strength has developed each successive election, with 4,250,000 votes in 1923 and 5,500,000 in the following year.

Jury Wins Rebuke by Acquitting Man

Massachusetts Judge Tells Jurors Their Verdict Is Thwarting of Justice

A rebuke instead of the customary thanks for their services was given by Judge Hugo Dubuque to jurors in the Superior Criminal Court in East Cambridge, Mass., who acquitted a defendant against whom the judge declared a charge of robbery had been clearly proved.

"It is not just the fact that you have acquitted this man, but more important that you are turning such a young man loose upon the community," Judge Dubuque said.

"It is more in sorrow than in anger that I say that I feel your verdict has been a gross miscarriage of justice. I hope that it is due to your being a kind-hearted jury. I hope that if you are ever called upon to do jury duty again you will realize that you've got to stand up in your boots like men and follow the line of duty courageously."

The trial involved was upon four indictments for a holdup and various larcenies, two witnesses identifying the defendant. The state also showed the man was under sentence for other thefts, including two automobiles.

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Grain Crop Moves in Steady Stream to the Elevators

Record Wheat Yield Forces Prices Down in Canada and United States

Harvesting of the vast yield of grain in the United States and Canada is rapidly nearing completion and Canadian grain is moving rapidly to elevators and concentration points. Evidence of the huge yield is seen in New England where the Canadian growers' pool has booked up available space in elevators for storage of wheat. Contracts have been placed with the three elevators at Boston, having total capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, to provide storage for 2,100,000 bushels of wheat.

Elevators at Montreal, Port William and other Canadian and border points are filled, or the space has been contracted for and the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., are routing grain to seaboard points for storage. The wheat to be held at Boston is to arrive within three weeks from Georgian Bay ports, and when sold, will be shipped from this port to Great Britain and Continental Europe. In some instances, railroad elevators are booked full and outside space is being sought by Canadian interests. It is understood that this year is 902,000,000 bushels in Canada, about 535,000,000 bushels, with one result that wheat prices have reached levels lower than in several years. While political pressure is being brought in the United States to raise the basic level of grain and agricultural prices through artificial means, including proposals of subsidy and

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various kinds of legislation, the huge crops and the law of supply and demand, functioned to bring about heavy price drops.

ROCK-PRESERVED PLANTS REVIVED

Believed to Have Laid Dormant 100,000,000 Years

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—Dr. C. B. Lipman, of the University of California, here, believes he has revived microscopic plants which have lain dormant in rock for 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 years.

An announcement made by Dr. Lipman who reported his discoveries to the American Association for the Advancement of Science said that these ancient organisms even multiplied under culture. At least one and perhaps two of the growth so produced were declared by Dr. Lipman to be totally unlike anything known up to the present.

Followers of Dr. Lipman said that if the process could be continued with variations, the modern world might have an opportunity to examine active organisms perhaps similar to those first on earth. Dr. Lipman began his experiments a year and a half ago with rock from Canada of the pre-Cambrian age, accounted the first period of geological history.

BRITISH PRINCES AT NAIROBI
NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, East Africa (AP)—The Prince of Wales and his younger brother, the Duke of Gloucester, have arrived at Nairobi. They were welcomed by officials and 400 natives, chiefs and headmen. An address of welcome was presented to the Prince in an ancient ivory casket with gold and silver mountings.

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DR. BUTLER FINDS STEPS TO PEACE EASY OF ASCENT.

Pact of Paris, Says Head of
Carnegie Endowment,
Opens the Way

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Pact of Paris, renouncing war as an instrument of international policy, opens the way for nine outstanding steps which should be taken by "leaders of civilization" as a means of instituting a world-wide "program of peace," according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and head of Columbia University.

Writing in the October issue of International Conciliation, published by the Carnegie Endowment, Dr. Butler calls upon all "responsible leaders" of the world to take advantage of the peace movement initiated by the Pact of Paris by further promoting measures designed to make war obsolete. His suggestions are contained in the introduction to an article on the history of the Kellogg-Briand Treaty by James T. Shotwell, professor of international law of Columbia University.

The nine "steps" which Dr. Butler recommends are:

For Peace and Justice

"First—To substitute for departments or ministries of war, navy and aviation a single department or ministry of national defense, with subdivisions for the Army, the Navy and the air forces.

"Second—To abolish compulsory military service and to reduce the armies of the world to police forces and skeletons of emergency organizations as is now the case of Great Britain, Germany and the United States.

"Third—To get rid of battleships, destroyers, submarines and like instruments for the destruction of life and property and to maintain navies of peace.

"Fourth—To develop speedily a controlling body of international law and a code of international conduct.

To Strengthen Arbitration

"Fifth—To strengthen the authority of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, as well as that of the Permanent Court of Arbitration there, and to build other institutions for conciliation and arbitration as needed.

"Sixth—To increase the prestige and uphold the authority of the League of Nations.

"Seventh—To move toward the quick carrying out of the plan projected by Secretary Blaine nearly half a century ago, and to bring the

governments of the American continent into stated and formal co-operation.

"Eighth—To develop, in co-operation with the League of Nations or otherwise, a plan for safeguarding the people of the Orient and for protecting them from exploitation by any people, government or private interest.

"Ninth—To maintain any multiply those contacts, intellectual, moral and spiritual, which so greatly promote international sympathy and understanding, and which at the same time advance national pride and satisfaction.

Says World Thinking Peace

The importance of the general world attitude of thought toward peace and international relations also is stressed by Dr. Butler in an article on "True Versus False Internationalism," just published in the first number of the Columbia University Magazine. He declares that the international way of thinking, which he termed the "international mind" is the "basis of any true internationalism alike in thought, in feeling, and in public policy."

"It substituted for the concept of a world made up," he says, "of naturally and necessarily conflicting and warring political units, a world made up of political units which like members of a family of citizens in a civilized community, respect each other's independence and seek to cooperate peacefully and honorably to find their highest satisfaction in the promotion of ends that are common to them all."

"He who thinks he is doing his own country service by proclaiming blindly its superiority to every other country on earth, and its unwillingness to have anything to do with any other country, is in reality an enemy of his native land as well as a barbarian and a boor."

"The contributions to civilization by different races are so important and so manifold that there is room in the household of pride for each of them."

The Pact of Paris, Dr. Butler declares, "marks a new and notable triumph" of the new international thought, lifts the mantle of respect from the shoulders of war and makes international conflict a "mark of broken faith."

NEW HOME PROVIDED FOR YOUNG WORKERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new club residence for both young men and women "who want to be a part of a community and share in its responsibilities" has just been opened here at Christadora House, a settlement home at 147 Avenue B. It will provide living quarters at a minimum rate for 154 college graduates who are starting out in business or the professions.

Christadora House is described as a "thirty-one-year-old settlement in a new building with a new idea." The nine top floors of the new 16-story building have been devoted to the residents. The building overlooks the East River from Tompkins Square, a dining room on the top floor, sun parlor and roof garden are provided. Each suite has at least one outside window and its own foyer and telephone.

MOVING DAY CELEBRATED

NEW YORK (AP)—Oct. 1 was moving day for from 100,000 to 125,000 New York families. Apartment house owners and trucking companies, from whom the figures were gathered by newspapers, say the movement is heavier than it has been for three or four years. The reasons advanced are the abandonment of old apartment houses for those of modern construction and the movement from apartments to private homes in the suburbs.

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Upper Row, Left to Right—Mme. Marie Verone, President La Ligue Française pour les Droits de la Femme; Mme. Avril de Sainte-Croix, President Conseil National des Femmes Françaises. Below—Mme. C. Brunschvicg, President l'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes.

(Continued from Page 1)

League of Nations to control the fight in women and children.

No woman has yet sat in the League Assembly for France, but this is a step which will probably be taken before long, especially as many other countries have sent women to Geneva.

Struggle Began in 1848

The struggle of women for civil and political equality here may be said to date back to 1848, when, after a Cabinet meeting presided over by Empress Eugénie, Mme. Madeleine Brès was allowed to take her "baccalaureate," which qualified her for admission into the university.

That marked the beginning of the opening of the "carrières libérales" to women.

In 1900 a law was passed giving them the right to become barristers, and now there are more than 200 practicing lawyers. One of the most prominent of these and most energetic in defending the rights of her sex is Mme. Marie Verone, president of La Ligue Française pour les Droits de la Femme.

The emancipation of women engaged in cultural pursuits and those following higher studies has been to Mme. Verone, and purposes complete, but their legal status could still stand much improvement. This is conspicuously true with regard to married women, who are still considered minors and are treated as such.

Mme. Hélène Vacaresco, Rumanian delegate to the League of Nations, who has passed many years in France and is in close touch with the women's movement here, in notes made for The Christian Science Monitor, says the war has wrought a profound change in France.

She points out how from the Middle Ages until 1914 the history of France is full of instances of women's influence in politics. The courts of kings and the salons of the great were the chief places where this pressure was exercised. The men submitted, and the women scarcely looked beyond to such things as equal legal and political rights. The men had then the leisure to "faire salon," and the women enjoyed the power they wielded.

War Trampled on Traditions

The war trampled on old traditions. Women proved in France they could take their share of the burden, and business and sports have come with such a rush the man has no longer the time nor the inclination to "faire salon." The women, too, must get out and work and win from men a new respect for political and social intelligence. The vote is a means for expressing this.

Mme. Vacaresco goes on to note that in the provinces the French women are lethargic on these questions, as a whole, as compared with their sisters in the capital. She, too, foresees the removal before long of the legal and political restrictions upon women, but holds that this intermediary period since the war has been extremely useful in preparing women for the future.

They have given during these years deep thought and study to social and political matters such as has never been known before in France. She feels when they have the vote they will employ it as they have used power before principally to alleviate social distress and to foster international rapprochement.

Mme. C. Brunschvicg, president of l'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, in a letter to The Christian Science Monitor representative, indicates that the organization of

Deputies Grant Vote

The agitation was so successful that by May 20, 1919, the Chamber of

Deputies had accepted the bill according complete suffrage to women. The measure has not become law, however, because the Senate has repeatedly by small majorities been able to shelve or reject the bill.

So long has the matter been discussed and the pros and cons thrashed out that hardly anyone is left who does not agree with Le Temps that "the theoretic aptitude of woman in the exercise of the suffrage is incontestable."

Le Temps, in an article on votes for women, and Mme. Vacaresco, in her letter to the Monitor, both intimate that the religious issue is probably the preponderant reason for the Senate's hesitancy. Mme. Marc Logé, a well-known French writer, and active work on behalf of women in the political domain, supports this interpretation in a statement prepared for the Monitor.

She writes: "The fear of consolidating and reinstating clerical influence in France were women to be granted political rights is doubtless one of the chief causes of the Senate's opposition."

She continues drawing another illuminating inference: "There is, however, another reason, concerning which one does not hear so much said, but which, in my opinion, is especially important. Women are for the most part resolute prohibitionists."

Linked With Prohibition

"The example of the American women's influence in enforcing prohibition in the United States has struck terror into the hearts of all directly or indirectly concerned in France—who feel themselves threatened by the possible advent of women in politics." She adds that most of the great feminist organizations of France are square behind the activities of "La Lutte contre l'Alcoolisme," making use of this association as a common platform.

Returning to the subject of religion, there is confirmation from several sources that about as many are apprehensive lest the votes for women bring even more liberality into the handling of religious problems as fear that the votes for women will advance clericalism.

Whatever the last obstacle to votes for women, as encountered in the

Senate, it cannot long remain before being surmounted, and the dawn has already come of that day when, given the right to vote, French women will face a new era and exert a new and deeper influence in politics.

The Consell National des Femmes Françaises was founded here in 1901 as a branch of the Consell International des Femmes and it has drawn together some 150 women's societies and groups with a total membership of more than 200,000. The members are interested in philanthropic works, education, protection of women at work, health of children, legal rights of women, and suffrage. This organization publishes a weekly periodical, "La Française."

Suffrage Organization

Affiliated with the Consell National is l'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, with more than 100,000 members. Their campaign is not only for the vote, but also against social evils and for world peace.

Besides the presidents of the Consell National and l'Union Française, whose names have been already mentioned, respect must be paid here to two of the former distinguished leaders, respectively, of these two bodies, Mme. Jules Siegfried and

Mme. de Witt-Schlumberger, who devoted so many years to the cause of women.

Another active group is La Ligue Française pour les Droits de la Femme, founded in 1870, and particularly engaged in improving the civil and legal status of women.

L'Union Fraternelle des Femmes has conducted since 1901 an active suffragist campaign, and the La Société pour l'Amélioration du Sort de la Femme has sought the improvement of conditions for women since 1873.

L'Union Nationale pour le Vote des Femmes, which explains its purpose in its title, was founded in 1920, but is not a member of the Consell National. Finally, among the promotion women's organizations is La Fédération Nationale des Femmes, created this year.

LINDBERGH BREAKS INTO "WHO'S WHO"

Is One of 4000 Celebrities Listed for First Time

A name which has not appeared in any previous issue of "Who's Who in America" heads a biographical sketch longer than that of even the President of the United States in the new edition of the volume just published in Chicago. It is "Charles Augustus Lindbergh."

In the preceding volume, printed two years ago, Colonel Lindbergh's father was listed, but no mention was made of the son who was to become famous overnight in May, 1927.

Nearly 4000 other men and women enter the pages of "Who's Who" for the first time this year, increasing the total to 28,805. The first edition, in 1900, contained only 8602 biographies.

Albert Nelson Marquis, editor of the book since its first edition, in a prefatory note, states that the basis for admission to the book is "special prominence in creditable lines of effort" or official position. "The national character," he comments, "is frequently the work of better known than himself."

A study of the relation of education to achievement is included in the book. A graphic diagram discloses that 64 per cent of the men and women whose sketches appeared in a recent edition were college graduates. Of the remainder, more than half completed high school. "Education pays," is the conclusion drawn by the editor.

HOTEL GREETERS CONVEY

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—The two-day sectional meeting of the New England Hotel Greeters Association and its auxiliary closed with a banquet at the Hotel Noyah, Barlegh Martin, Augusta, Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, and Mrs. Martin were guests. The next sectional meeting will be held at Richmond, Va. in February, 1929.

BOMBAY—A 6,000,000-year-old fossil of the earth's largest mammal is among the discoveries announced by the American Central Asiatic Expedition, just returned to Peiping (Peking) from a three months' exploration in the interior of Mongolia.

Roy Chapman Andrews, the leader, says that the monster is probably related to the Baluchitherium found in Baluchistan, and must have been at least 25 feet high and weighed 15 to 20 tons.

Mr. Andrews failed to find traces of the "Pre-dawn man" who he is convinced existed 2,000,000 years ago but he is unexpectedly compensated for this disappointment by the discovery of important traces of mazzolitic culture resembling Asiatic culture found in France (in a cave at Mas D'Azil) and in its later stages in Scandinavia. Those people appear to have dwelt among the Mongolian sand dunes about 20,000 years ago and were evidently vastly more numerous than the Mongols today.

Mr. Andrews thinks it probable that as Mongolia became more and more arid they migrated into China across Siberia, possibly as far as Alaska. The Andrews' expedition covered altogether 5000 miles exploring and mapping much of the unknown territory.

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The public response to these new models has taxed the plants of Buick and Cadillac and LaSalle to their utmost capacity. General Motors takes this opportunity of expressing its thanks, and of repeating its pledge of continuous progress in all its cars—progress that will not merely follow public demand, but will anticipate that demand, in performance and design and comfort and style.

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UNITED STATES
WINS BY A GOALCaptures the Opening Polo
Match Against the Argen-
tines by 7 to 6

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—A United States polo team that swept over all the obstacles that had hampered its preparations, and played a brand of combination team play that has never been bettered since the game was established at Meadowbrook, won the initial victory in the international match for the championship of the Americas, from a team from the Argentine that was so close to it that only the breaks of the game prevented the match from going the other way, on International Field, Meadowbrook, Saturday.

The score was 7 to 6, and the teams had played so closely together that the score was tied three times in the interim, at 2-all, 5-all and 6-all.

It would be practically impossible to say which member of the many times reconstructed four players, the better of which there was no doubt as to the skill with which each one went about his part of the job. At No. 1, W. A. Harriman, taken back into the lineup at the last moment, after sharing in the shakeup that had come earlier in the first week, was far better than ever before, and his final dash from midfield, with Lewis L. Lacey in close pursuit, to score the winning goal from 70 yards out in the field, more than balanced his misses in the earlier part of the game. He scored three other goals, also, but these were due to the fine support that his associates gave him. Hitchcock, also, though bearing the burden of captaincy as well as being hitting hard and well, and his three associates played a great part in the victory.

Guest One of the Stars

It was the defense displayed by Winston F. C. Guest, in this, his first international match for the United States, and the equally skillful play of Malcolm Stevenson, the veteran No. 2, that prevented what appeared to be a sure Argentine victory in the middle chukker, and later allowed Hitchcock and Harriman to display their attacking power in the chukkers. The young Yale player used his famous walling with such skill and discretion that the Argentine players, who were horsemen from the pampas, were halted many times when a score seemed inevitable. On one occasion a foul in crowd play, which had been in front of the goal, resulting in a fall of the No. 3 of the Argentines, accounted for one of the Argentine goals, but he topped many other rushes that resulted in worse results. Stevenson also, especially in the trying time when the Argentines were leading at 5 goals to 2, was such a steady factor in the game that he could be counted on for the change of fortune that held the visitors to a single goal for the balance of the game.

The part that the ponies played in the result was too important to be slighted. For the greater part of the game the speed of the American ponies was far greater than that of the Argentine ponies. In the initial period, again in the crucial fifth, Tobiano, ridden by Hitchcock, and Belle of Mexico, ridden by Guest, showed their stepping ability that accounted for most of the rushes of the Americans, while Miss Buck, ridden by Harriman, for the third time in the game, in the final dash that gave the winning goal, outstepped the favorite mare of Lacey, Amy, to give the Arden player the time to get his shot clear of the Argentine pursuer.

Americans Score First

The Americans were the scorers in the first chukker, when first Harriman and then Hitchcock made goals. Following a series of dashes by the forwards of both teams, successfully warding off the defense players, Nelson sent the ball over the sideboards near midfield. But on the ensuing throw-in, Harriman made a quick break out of the scrimmage, and a long drive placed the ball in good position in front of the goal. Then in a wild dash to get away from the pursuing Lacey, he caught the ball with a poke that rolled it between the posts.

The other goal resulted from a free hit by Hitchcock, from the 60-yard line, after a try by Guest had been deflected by Nelson for a safety.

With the start of the second chukker, carpet tactics by the Argentines, with the ball kept in the hands, began to tell on the American defense. A series of short taps by Lacey scored their first goal. A chance for Harriman with a clear field failed from his wide shot. Then another combination of Nelson, Miles and Lacey scored once more, when Lacey received a pass at midfield, and following his clearing shot, scored from 40 yards. The third score for the Argentines was made by Arturo Kenny, on a clearing shot by Lacey and a series of short drives by the Argentine No. 1. Miles drove aside

on another passing attack as the bell rang.

The third chukker added two more to the Argentine total, after a series of exchanges in which the defense of each team stopped the threat, the Argentines got the ball down close to the United States goal, and in an attempt by Nelson to score on a short backhand, a mixup occurred close to the posts, with Guest crowding Miles, so that the Argentine was dismounted. The umpires granted a claim of foul, and a free shot from the 30-yard line by Lacey scored.

Argentina continued to press the attack, and though one sweep down the field by the Americans required the services of Lacey to stop it, close to his own goal, a return of Lacey to a clearing shot by Guest went to Kenny, who sent it to Miles, and with the No. 1 riding Guest out of the play, Miles scored for the visitors.

Conditions Reversed

The balance of the game found the conditions reversed. Hardly had the fourth chukker started, when it became evident that in place of the defensive style of play which Stevenson and Guest had been using, they were now set to prevent further damage by keeping the play as close to the Argentine goal as possible. Hitchcock sent the ball by a walling from the 60-yard line boards, for the third goal. Then, following a foul which brought the ball back into the American goal mouth, the persistent attack drove down once more, and though many misses in the ensuing scrimmages, Guest gave Harriman a shot that went true. This left the score at half time with the Argentines leading by the margin of one goal, 6 to 4.

The United States team resumed its attacking tactics at the start of the fifth chukker, but the shooting was not so accurate as in the fourth, though three shots over the Argentine goal line went wild, the fourth hit out by Lacey was turned toward center by Hitchcock, while running across the goal mouth, went through, to tie the score.

Fine Combination Play

Probably the finest combination play of the game gave United States the lead soon afterward. A foul when Lacey crossed Stevenson, had forced the Argentine back to hit toward his own goal, and though he made a brilliant drive close to the west boards, Hitchcock, on John, his favorite, and his brilliant attempt by which he selected it to the ball, passed it to Stevenson, and the latter placing it in perfect position for Harriman, the latter scored on a near side drive, close to the further post.

The game was not settled yet. Jack Nelson, who had been back from his usual rushing tactics by the defensive play of Stevenson, all through the game, got a chance early in the seventh and after two or three tries by his associates had been turned in by Hitchcock and Guest, a clearing shot by the former was turned back to the Argentine with a walling that carried it high over the heads of the Americans and the judges to score the tying goal.

Hitchcock to Harriman launched another threat at the Argentine goal, but Lacey rolled off the Arden player, and the attack rolled back again, only to have several tries for goals deviate from the direct path under the riding tactics of the defense, which forced the Argentine back to the goal.

Right at the start of the final chukker, after Lacey had halted a drive by Hitchcock, the ball went to the sideboards, and Harriman, clearing the scrimmage, got the ball with a walling that brought it clear of the crowd, and dashing after it, made a drive that came just as Lacey was overtaking him with a slight slice that brought the ball just inside the near post, for a perfect goal from 70 yards out, according to most estimates.

Argentines Attack

The balance of the chukker found the Argentines attacking with their greater power, but their shots just escaped the posts, with Miles, Lacey and Nelson pressing the attack. But the clearing shot of Guest turned the attack, and Harriman had another chance to score, only to send the ball wide. A foul by Stevenson forced Guest to hit out from his own goal, but

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Grant Wins Prince
of Wales Golf Cup

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DOUGLAS GRANT, English amateur golfer, won the Prince of Wales Cup Saturday afternoon with a total of 142 for the 36-hole golfing competition. After breaking the course record for amateurs with a 68 on his first round, Grant added a 74 for his winning score.

E. M. Winslow of Lynn, Mass., tied with four others for sixth place, getting an 85 after scoring a 79 on his first round, giving him a total of 164.

he passed well to Hitchcock, only to have the latter miss his shot for goal. On Lacey's hit out, Harriman missed once more.

Lacey was given a free shot from midfield, but his walling was blocked, and though Miles recovered it, and launched one last desperate dash for the goal, the ball rolled just aside as the Argentine back into the American goal mouth, the persistent attack drove down once more, and though many misses in the ensuing scrimmages, Guest gave Harriman a shot that went true. This left the score at half time with the Argentines leading by the margin of one goal, 6 to 4.

UNITED STATES—ARGENTINE
No. 1—W. A. Harriman, Arturo Kenny
No. 2—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.
No. 3—Malcolm Stevenson
No. 4—John B. Miles
No. 5—W. F. C. Guest

Score—United States 7, Argentina 6.
Goals—Harriman 4, Hitchcock 3, for United States; Kenny 2, Miles 1, for Argentina. Referee—F. Skiddy.
White for United States. Goal Judges—North goal, Capt. P. P. Rodas, and Capt. C. E. Davis; south goal, Capt. C. H. Gerhardt, and Capt. G. E. Huthstener. Timekeeper—Capt. O. I. Gates. Time—Eight 7 1/2 min. chukkers.

FOUR OF FIVE REACH
DECISION IN CHESS

BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP)—The eighth and semifinal round of the International Chess Masters tournament was contested Sunday, four of the five games reaching a decision. J. R. Capablanca of Cuba and Knoch of Austria were the winners. Capablanca went into the lead, leaving Frank J. Marshall, United States champion, who adjourned in an unfavorable position, in second place. Two games were drawn. The summaries:

First Board—Havasi, Hungary, drew with Vidler, Hungary.
Second Board—Knoch, Austria, defeated Marshall, United States, by means of a sacrifice.
Third Board—Marshall, United States, adjourned in an unfavorable position, in a position favorable to Steiner.
Fourth Board—Merényi, Hungary, drew with Spielmann, Austria.
Fifth Board—Capablanca, Cuba, defeated Billa, Hungary, after winning a piece.

GOLD CUP FOR 151 CLASS

NEW YORK—The famous Gold Cup, premier prize of the motor boating world, but not raced for during the last season, may be turned back to the American Power Boat Association at its annual meeting, which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, on Saturday. The cup is held at present by George Townsend of Greenwich. Should it be turned back it may be placed in competition again as a challenge trophy for limited hydroplanes of the 151 class. It is believed that such action would be a great step to 151 production and that now boats would be built to compete for the famous trophy.

WORLD SERIES UMPIRES CHOSEN

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles Riegler and C. H. Ebbetts, National League umpires, will officiate in the World Series this year, John A. Heydler, league president, announced. C. E. Owens and W. A. McDowen were named for the American League last night by E. S. Barnard, head of the younger major league.

NEW CYCLING RECORD

LINAR-MONTREY AUTODROME, France (AP)—Traveling faster than a bicycle and man ever did before, Leon Vanderstuyt, veteran Belgian rider, motor-paced by a big machine, covered 127.771 kilometers—nearly 77 miles—in one hour Saturday. The former record was 126.858, made by Jean Brunier at the same autodrome Nov. 2, 1925.

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RICHARDS WINS
FROM KOZELUH

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Vincent Richards is at last a victor over Karel Kozeluh, the Czechoslovakian, whose defeat has never been accomplished since he entered the international field of professional tennis, back in 1919.

The New Yorker, holder of the professional championship of the United States since it was instituted a year ago, successfully defended his title in the final round of the second annual renewal of the championship, by defeating Kozeluh, holder of the European title since 1919, in a four-set match at the Stadium of the West Side Tennis Club, on Saturday afternoon. The score was 6-3, 6-3, 6-0, 6-4. This gives Richards a second leg on the Gushie trophy, first contested for a year ago, when Howard O. Kinsey was runner-up.

The soft turf of the stadium court, damp from the moisture in the air, played some part in the result, but even without its aid, it is questionable if Kozeluh could have stood up against the volley play that Richards showed. Though called for years the greatest of volleyers, Richards never showed finer skill in forecourt play than in his match with the famous Czech on Saturday. Not only on high shots, but equally in the trying returns from below the level of the net, on the skillfully placed returns of Kozeluh, was Richards invincible. His handling of jobs also was brilliant. Only in the third set, when he eased off perceptibly in the later games to conserve his energy for the fourth set, after the rest, did Richards fail to hold the upper hand.

The Czech found great difficulty in covering court at the start of the match, as he was wearing rubber-soled shoes, and he was not accustomed to the slick surface. Richards took them off and played in his socks for the balance of the match.

An indoor exhibition by the four players who reached the semifinal round has been arranged to take place at Heights Casino, Brooklyn, next Thursday afternoon, Oct. 4, with Richards meeting Kozeluh in a singles match, and the pair then encountering Howard O. Kinsey and Harvey B. Snodgrass in a doubles contest. This is being staged under the auspices of the Professional Association, with the full approval of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, of which the Casino is a member.

The style of play that Richards displayed in this match is the only way that Kozeluh can be beaten in the view of most of the experts who studied the play of the Czechoslovakian in his various matches. Exchanges of shots from deep court allow the European such chances to place his shots that only persistent dashes to the net, with the risk of being lobbed over, or passed by shots to the feet, can and did, give chances for placing shots, which kept Kozeluh from getting set, and with Richards handling the many lobbed tries by Kozeluh with steadiness that transcended any play that the American has ever

shown, he forced the issue all the way through the match.

Kozeluh led at 3-1, and again at 4-3 in the first set, but Richards was now established in his net play, and breaking through in the eighth game, used his service to hold the upper hand to 7-6, and then broke through again to win the set with a pair of placements. Then Richards continued to win on his service for the second set, though Kozeluh carried two of these games to deuce, and breaking through in the fourth game, took the set at 6-3.

The beginning of the third set was closely fought, with hard-fought rallies, but the Czech was now using crafty tactics to drive Richards from his net position. Two service wins placed Kozeluh at 3-0, and Richards eased off perceptibly for the balance of the set.

When they returned, though Kozeluh used his craft with even greater skill than before, Richards was now settled into his stride, and winning his service with regularity, used his drop shots to break up the service of the Czech, and catching him out of position, broke Kozeluh's service in the first and third games, to lead at 4-0, and then won his own for the set and match, ending with a trio of volleys for placements, and a service shot that was almost an ace. The summary:

PROFESSIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES—Final Round

Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Karel Kozeluh, Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-3, 6-0, 6-4.

INDIANAPOLIS HOLDS
ONE-GAME ADVANTAGE

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Indianapolis was leading Rochester by one game in the "Little World Series" as the two teams traveled to Indianapolis where they will renew the contest on Wednesday. The Indians took Sunday's game, here, 5 to 1, which gave them two to the Red Wings' one. The game, Saturday, ended in a tie, 12 to 12, in 12 innings.

Swetonic, who humbled Rochester in the first game, 2 to 2, pitched Sunday and held the Wings helpless. Rochester's lone win was the second game, which it took, 10 to 5.

Games will be played in Indianapolis Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday with a Sunday game, if necessary, to decide the championship of Class AA in organized baseball. Sunday's score: Indians 12, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860,

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A FAINT CREAK, CREAK CAME FROM THE STAIRCASE

Wee Tales of Peace Heroes

John Howard, Friend to Prisoners

There have been great soldiers, men who have fought and conquered and given their all for their faith and their country. The world acknowledges and honors them as heroes. Heroes of War.

In the realm of heroism are others who have conquered, not by the force of might or of arms, but by faith, courage, and perseverance, men and women whose lives have been one long struggle against overwhelming odds to carry out their purposes of good for their fellow man; men and women so steadfast and true that this world is far better because of their sacrifices. These are the Heroes of Peace.

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

THE schoolroom at Hertford was close and dusty. It was only in the middle of winter that any air seemed to stir in it. Then the cold came in great gusts and drafts and it was bitterly cold.

At his desk little John Howard munched quietly on a sugar cone behind his horn book and his mind was not on his lessons. The drone of the pupils' voices and the buzzing of some late September flies on the tiny window panes filled the room with their monotonous sounds. Little John felt quite drowsy.

Suddenly he looked up with a start, for the children's voices were silent. Down the room the teacher was advancing, his long heavy ruler held behind his back. Little John fell to scanning his grammar diligently and the voices began their droning again. Although he looked at his book he could not keep his thoughts on the words. The room seemed too warm.

But whether the room was warm or whether it was cold little John Howard did not keep his mind on his lessons. His reports grew worse and worse and at last his father, who was a very prosperous furniture merchant in London, decided to take John out of the Hertford School and send him to another one in which Mr. Eames taught. As Mr. Eames was a friend of the family Mr. Howard thought that John would be more interested in his studies.

Even in the new school John's reports were very poor. His father was quite upset. And then one day he appeared at the school door and said there was no use in sending John to school. He had decided to send him to learn a trade. He had promised a grocer that John would work for him for a certain number of years, running errands and making himself useful in other ways, and in return the grocer would take care of John and teach him the grocery business.

At first John thought that it was wonderful to be out of school; but he missed the boys, he never had time to play, and he even began to miss his lessons so that he wished he might go back to school again. However, his father had hired him out to the grocer and John continued to run errands for his master. He was busy from early morn until late at night, and when he fell into his bed at night he was asleep almost before his head touched the pillow.

But when he was 17 years old, his father having left a large estate, John thought he would leave business and live a life of luxury and ease. As you will see, his life was far from easy, because he was too warm-hearted and unselfish to live easily while others were in misery.

He began to make repairs on his home at Cardington and as the garden had grown into wild confusion he was very busy putting them into order again. Every day he made a visit to the house and watched the progress of the work. He found his visits so that he would meet the baker on his daily rounds. And each day he bought a huge loaf of bread or a great meat pudding and hid it among the cabbages in the garden's little plot of land. Then he would call:

"Look in your cabbages, Harry. You'll find something there for your family."

This was just one of the many kind and thoughtful things which kind-hearted John Howard did for the men who worked for him.

When the garden was finished and the house in order John, who had always wanted to see the world, set out for France and Italy. When he returned to his home he had many rare treasures which he had found in Europe.

And now John began to regret that he had not studied at school. He realized that if he wished to travel and mingle with the people he liked he must have a good education. And so he began to study science and philosophy, and the different languages, Spanish, French, German, Dutch and Italian.

Sometimes he rode on horseback through the neighborhood making friends with the farmers, and sometimes he took his books and finding a quiet, secluded spot in the woods would lie for hours reading and dreaming.

After three years of quiet life he decided to visit Lisbon, Portugal, where he hoped to be of use to the poor people who had lost their homes by an earthquake.

So, in June, 1756, the Hanover, a tall ship bound for Portugal, sailed out of the harbor in England with John Howard on board. No sooner had the tall ship reached the open Atlantic than the lookout saw in the distance a swift sailing bark which speedily overtook the slower vessel, and firing a shot across her bows ordered the Hanover to surrender in the name of France. And as France and England were not friendly at that time, all on board were taken to Brest in France, as prisoners—the officers, the passengers and the crew.

John in Prison

In a gloomy dungeon in an ancient prison John Howard learned what it was like to be a prisoner. For 40 hours before they were thrust away in the dungeons the poor prisoners had no food, nor water. When food and drink were finally given to them there was scarcely enough to go around. At night they lay on thin scatterings of straw spread over the damp stone floor.

However, at the end of the week the officers of the Hanover were allowed to leave the dungeon and

take rooms in the town. But each one was forced to promise that he would not try to escape to England. John Howard, too, was allowed to take rooms in the town provided he would not escape.

Then, because of his honest ways John was allowed to go to England alone without a guard after he had faithfully given his word of honor that he would send back a French officer in his own place. As soon as he reached England's shore John was greeted by a great company of his friends who wished to entertain him, but until he had sent the officer back to France he did not feel free to enjoy himself.

The Government was very pleased to exchange a French soldier for John Howard, and they also sent back to France many French men so that all of the crew and the passengers who had been taken prisoners on the Hanover were able to return to their homes and their families.

Caring for His Estate

John Howard's estate was very large. It covered many acres of land, and many people were needed to till the soil and plant the crops. They lived with their families in tumble-down huts and were very poor.

When John returned from France he began to build the workers little cottages and planted little gardens around each one so that every family who lived on his land had a clean, comfortable home. And then he began to build schools for the workers' children. Every girl was taught to read and sew, but the boys were taught to read, that being all the education that seemed necessary in those days. After his cottages and schools were finished John Howard began to travel again, and for several years he was busy going from country to country.

High Sheriff of Bedford

And then John Howard was elected to the office of High Sheriff of Bedford. One day when he was attending court, he was very much astonished and dismayed to see that the prisoners who had just been judged innocent were taken back to jail again. He could not understand such a thing and he asked his neighbor what reason the jailers had for taking these prisoners back again.

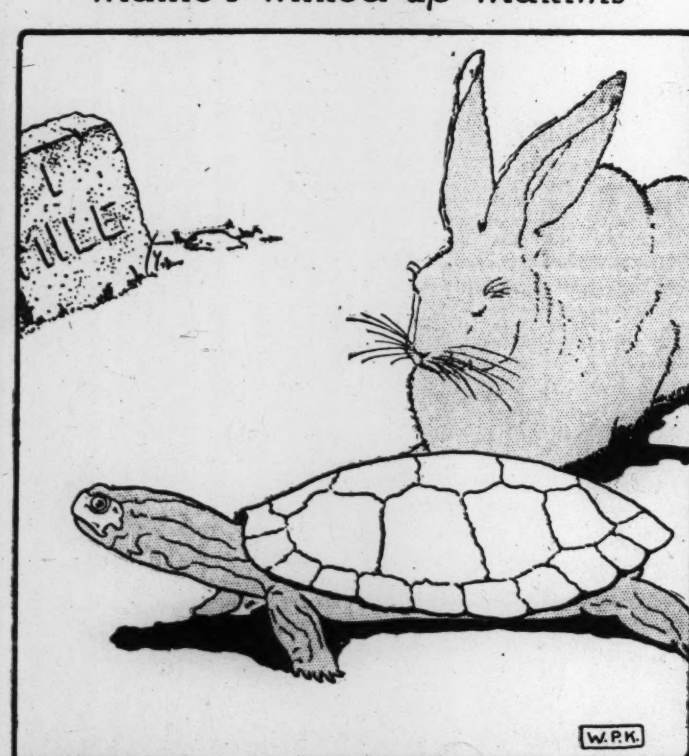
"They have paid their jailer's fees," answered the neighbor.

John Howard could not believe his own ears. It seemed a very queer thing that a man had to pay the jailer for arresting him and had to pay him also for keeping him in prison. Something seemed to be wrong, and John Howard started out to see what he could do about it.

But when he tried to pass a law in his own county that jailers should be paid by the county, he was told that such a thing had never been heard of before. He could not believe that other places in England did the same thing. So, he started out on horseback, and although he traveled all over England and Scotland and Ireland he could find no jail where the prisoner did not have to pay his jailer. For jailers had to live and no one but the prisoners gave them money for keeping him in prison. Something seemed to be wrong, and John Howard started out to see what he could do about it.

This trip changed John Howard's whole life. He began to see that the jails were crowded and that there was no fresh air in them. The floors were never washed and neither were the prisoners, nor their clothes, unless they had money to pay someone to wash for them. Very few prisoners had any money, for almost all of them were in jail because they could not pay their debts or what they owed to others. And, as they were in prison they could not work and earn money to pay their debts.

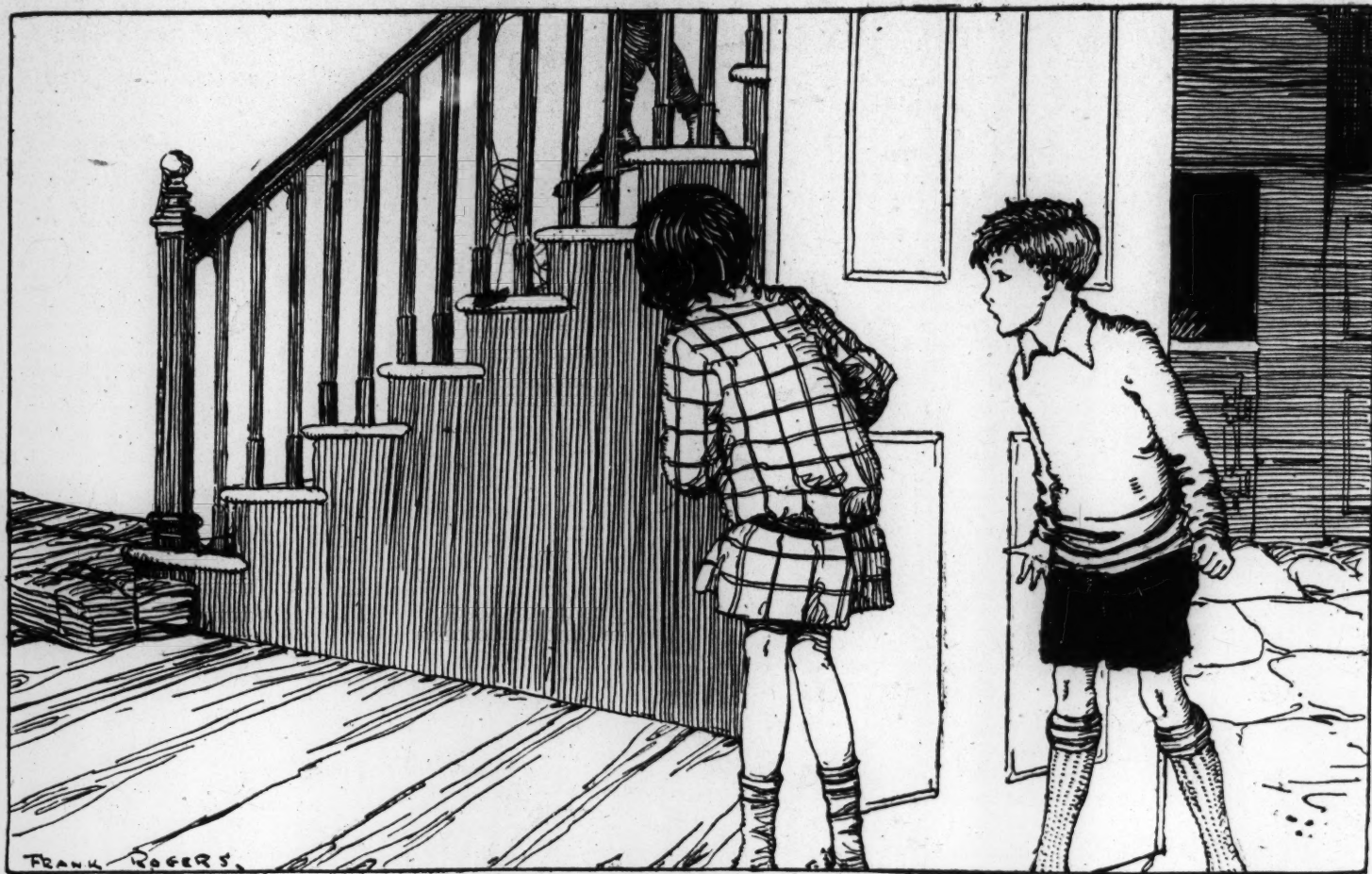
Maxie's Mixed-up Maxims



TYSADE CEAR NAD
HET NWIS WOSL

The Letters in Each Group Can Be Rearranged to Form a Word, and When the Resulting Words Are Placed in the Right Order, You Will Have the Maxim Little Maxie Misker Mixed. The Illustration Furnishes a Clue.

Maxim Published Sept. 10; Light Brookes Fell Great Oaks.



"Why—It's Only a Little Boy!" Gasped Clara.

The House Next Door

By MARION ST. JOHN WEBB

The House Next Door had been empty for some years. Michael, who was a lonely, imaginative little boy, used to make up tales to himself about it. But when his cousin Clara arrived, she insisted on exploring the house. They found the back door open, and roamed through the old house, until just as they were leaving, they made a discovery—half a loaf of NEW bread, a threadbare coat, and some old blankets.

CHAPTER III

"NOW," said Clara, "we must decide quickly what we're going to do, because it's nearly tea time, and Mrs. George will be calling us."

She glanced around the empty kitchen, wrinkling up her eyebrows as she tried to think of the best thing to do.

"How can we find out who comes into this house?—somebody who drinks cocoa, and eats new bread, and sleeps on an old brown blanket," said Clara.

"No—no, is that what they use the blanket for?" said Michael.

"Of course," replied Clara decidedly.

Michael thought hard for a minute or two. "We might hide in the garden and watch the house," he suggested.

"Good gracious! And how long do you think we'd have to wait there?" cried Clara. "Hours and hours and hours—and then I don't suppose they'd come until evening. And wouldn't Mrs. George wonder where we were all the time?"

Michael hung his head. Clara never seemed to think anything of his suggestions. She made him feel as if he were years younger than herself. He struggled to think of another idea.

"Could we write a letter—and leave it here?" he said hesitatingly.

"Write a letter?" Clara pounced upon his idea, ready to pick it to pieces, then she thought better of it. "Who to? We don't know who it is," she said. There was a brief silence, and then Clara went on, "We might write a letter—I don't know—what should we say?"

Michael's face brightened. "I should just tell them who we are, and ask who they are," he said simply.

"Um . . . I see," said Clara, "what shall we write on?"

The Letter

Michael had a pencil stump in his pocket, and he began to search round to find a bit of paper to write on. But they couldn't find a piece of blank paper anywhere. They considered the bundle of newspapers at the foot of the stairs—and then Michael had another idea.

"Could we write on the back of the calendar that's hanging on the wall there?" he remarked.

Clara sniffed—then nodded. She took down the calendar and sat on the broken wicker chair in the hall, while Michael sat on the bundle of newspapers.

It was a difficult letter to write. Clara wanted to put in all sorts of questions, but in the end she came round to Michael's first idea, and so the letter ran thus:

We are the children
From next door.
Who are you?

Clara printed it in thick black letters.

"If we didn't put who we were they might think it was a policeman who had found them out perhaps," said Michael.

Clara agreed. She hung the calendar, letter side outward, on the handle of the kitchen door. Anyone coming in at the back-door was bound to see it.

Then hurriedly the two children made their way back into their own garden, and indoors to tea.

"Wherever have you two been?" exclaimed Mrs. George. "Tea's been ready this past 10 minutes. I was just going to send Mr. George out to look for you."

"Oh, we've been exploring," said Clara casually.

"Well, don't get into mischief," said Mrs. George (and guessed rightly) that so long as she and Michael were in to meals Mrs. George wouldn't bother very much where they went to in between times.

That night Michael looked out of his bedroom window at the house next door, but there was no appearance of life there. It was all dark and still. He couldn't make up his mind whether he was sorry or glad that he and Clara had really been inside the house. He thought with

Michael opened the cupboard beside the dresser in the kitchen. "Clara!" he cried excitedly. "Look! Quick! The bread's gone!"

Sure enough, the half loaf of new bread that had been there yesterday had disappeared.

Clara and Michael stood looking at each other.

Suddenly they both stiffened, and Clara whispered "Sh!"

A faint creak, creak came from the staircase. Somebody was creeping down the stairs!

Slipping behind the kitchen door the two children peered round the side. From where they crouched they could see the lower half of the staircase. Slowly there came into view a pair of little legs wearing torn, ragged stockings. Very cautiously their owner was descending the stairs, trying not to make a sound.

"Why—it's only a little boy!" gasped Clara.

(To Be Continued)

The Mariners

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
In Grandpa's good ship Rocking Chair,
He goes to sea again,
And takes as crew two chubby lads To sail the "Spanish Main."

In sleet and snow and roaring gale They round the dark Cape Horn;
Then northward turn to warmer seas, Where friendly Trades are born.

Sometimes they slip past tropic isles In waters sparkling, blue,
And Grandpa sings the sailor songs As sailors used to do.

But when they cruise to look for whales,
Then come adventures high:
And "Thar she blows!" the skipper shouts,
"Aye, aye!" the lads reply.

In Grandpa's good ship Rocking Chair,
They sail the Seven Seas,
And come at last safe into port, Asleep on Grandpa's knees.

DAULA SMITH.

The Mail Bag

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I am 7 years old, and am in the second grade at school. My mother reads the Mail Bag to me. I like Snubs, Waddies and the Scroggins family.

We live in Hollywood where there are many moving picture studios. My father works for First National Studios. We live 10 miles from Santa Monica beach, and we go down there very often, any time of the year.

We drove to Seattle this summer and had a good time. We saw many rivers, lakes and pine trees and many birds.

I am collecting stamps and would like to correspond with little boys from any part of the world who would like to write to me. If any boys would like to exchange stamps with me, I would be glad.

We have a large map of the world on the wall and we always look on it to see where the letters from other countries come from. This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag.

With love to the Editor of the Mail Bag and all little friends,
Manning S.

[The map is a good idea. Manning. How many other Mail Bag readers use one?—Ed.]

Fessenden, North Dakota

Dear Editor:

I love the Children's Page and the Children's Corner very much. I think Snubs and Waddies are very cute. I can hardly wait sometimes to see them.

North Dakota has been very cold this summer. It usually is quite warm. Fessenden is near the center of the State. It is the county seat of Wells County and it is quite a pretty town.

I play an E flat saxophone in the Fessenden Community Band. We have had four or five band concerts, and we have lots of fun rehearsing for them.

The Monitor has been in our home all my life and I have enjoyed it very much. I have made a big book-let of jokes that I have found in the

Monitor, also of Snubs and Waddies and some of the stories. I have also taken pictures from extra supplements on Canada, England and different states which have been useful in school work.

I would like to hear from somebody who lives in or has been to Japan, China, Philippine Islands, or from a girl who is interested in music.

[You are certainly making good use of the Monitor, Bertha.—Ed.]

San Diego, California

Dear Editor:

We love the Monitor. Mother always reads the Children's Page to me. Snubs is my favorite.

I wish all the Mail Bag children could visit San Diego. They would enjoy the ocean bathing, the big zoo in Balboa Park, the navy ships and the airplane fields.

The "Sea Hawks," three naval fliers, often perform stunts over our heads. They fly upside down for long distances. They also chase each other around and around in a small circle, being upside down at the top of the circle. They often fasten their planes together by 20-foot strings from the wing of one plane to the wing of the next plane. They go through their performance in the air and return to earth with the strings unbroken.

Francis H.

Brooklands, Cheshire, England

Dear Editor:

I like Milly-Molly-Mandy stories, and the Mail Bag very much. I am 13 years old, and I should like to correspond with a girl about my own age. We go to Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist.

I have a garden of my own, and it is covered with flowers now. I am very fond of it. When we came back from our holidays, my garden was full of weeds, and it took a long time to get it straight.

When we were staying with my Grandma, she wanted the apples picked off the trees so that they would not drop down and get bruised. So my sister and I climbed up the trees and picked the apples, and it was great fun.

Marjorie W.



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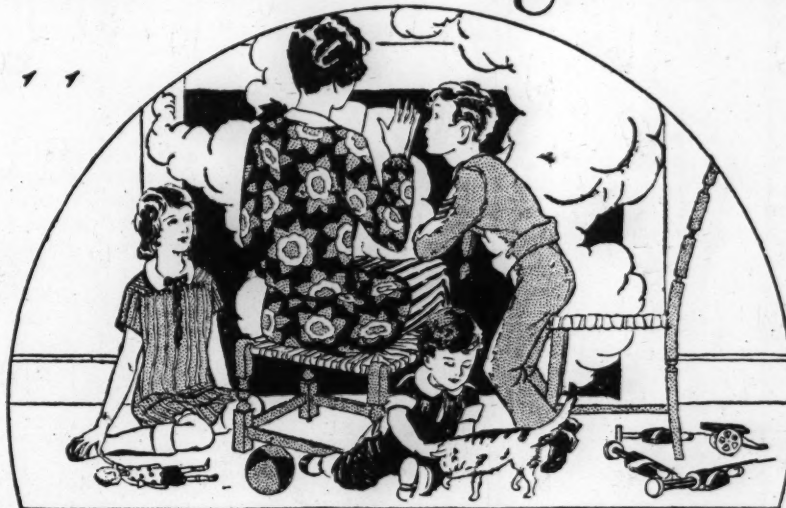
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Art News and Comment

Yale's Gallery of Fine Arts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New Haven, Conn.
YALE'S gallery of the fine arts, erected at a cost of more than \$1,000,000, has been opened to the public simultaneously with the opening of the academic year. The gallery, which is the gift to the university of two graduates who have requested that their names be withheld, was two years in building. Its style, modified Renaissance, conforms to the medieval character of the Memorial Quadrangle and other recent buildings at Yale. Egerton Swartout, of New York, is the architect.

Situated at Chapel and High Streets, it is planned eventually to continue the gallery westward along Chapel Street to the corner of York Street, when funds become available. The present building is connected by means of the bridge across High Street, with Street Hall on the east, where the classes in painting and sculpture are held. It will ultimately connect with Weir Hall on the west, where the professional courses in architecture are given. Thus the arts, with the exception of the drama, which is independently housed in the University Theater, will be taught in a group of connected buildings at the center of which stands the gallery, its contents exemplifying the great standards of the art of the past.

The large vaulted sculpture gallery on the ground floor contains a variety of objects, among the most important of which is the group of medieval French sculpture, a recent gift of Maitland F. Griggs, Yale '96, of New York. These five life-size limestone figures, retaining much of the original polychrome, were made late in the twelfth century and are considered by the Church of St. Martin at Angers.

The walls of the sculpture gallery, which are of stone, have been hung with a variety of carpets from the Near East, loaned for the occasion by George Hewitt Myers, Yale '98, whose private museum of rugs in Washington, D. C., is well known to scholars and collectors. These sumptuous carpets add a richness of color, perhaps otherwise lacking in the gallery with its heavily mullioned windows, stone walls, floor and vaulted ceiling. Two large Assyrian bas-reliefs from the Palace Nimrud, built in the ninth century, B. C., have been brought here from the collection of Assyrian material in the Osborn Laboratory, Yale.

Fifteen large casts of Renaissance and classical sculpture have been placed in this gallery, inasmuch as the purpose of the museum is primarily the purpose of teaching. The casts have been waxed and colored to resemble the originals as nearly as possible and to avoid the unpleasant effect of the usual flat white plaster. The Demeter of the British Museum or the Venus de Milo of the Louvre may be studied here under conditions closely approximating the originals.

On the ground floor, the offices of the dean of the school administration and the staff of the gallery, as well as class and lecture rooms, have been provided. The large lecture room, seating 300, will be used both for classes of undergraduates as well as for a series of public lectures to be given during the winter. In this room is hung a fine example of "verdure" tapestry made in Brussels during the eighteenth century, the gift of Archer M. Huntington of New York. Here also are the prize paintings by students of the school, who have won the Rome prizes in painting for the last four consecutive years, and a cast of the

sculptural piece which won the Rome prize in sculpture a year ago. One gallery on the third floor, the largest and most important, has been thrown open to the public. It contains the well-known Yale collection of Italian primitives, dating from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries, purchased in 1871 by the university from Jackson Parves, the United States Vice-Consul at Florence, who had collected the pictures in Italy in the 1850's and 60's. Before the formal opening of the galleries several months hence, this gallery will contain Italian furniture of the period, besides cases containing small pictures, pages from illuminated manuscripts and examples of the minor arts of the Italian Renaissance.

In the hallway leading to the Italian Gallery, at the end of the corridor, a stained glass window has been inserted showing fragments of original glass from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries.

Of the three galleries on the south side, to be opened later in the season, one will contain Babylonian, Assyrian, and Egyptian materials, another the Rebecca Darlington Stoddard collection of Greek and Italian vases, and the third examples of the art of the Far East. The three galleries on the north side will illustrate the art of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in Flanders and Germany of the eighteenth century in France, and of nineteenth and twentieth century Europe and America.

A specially constructed gallery on the High Street Bridge will contain the Trumbull historical paintings and portraits which were purchased by the University from Colonel Trumbull in 1831. The large gallery on the east side of the building will be devoted to eighteenth century American portraits and furniture, and silverware. Off this gallery are two small paneled rooms recently acquired by the university from a house in North Branford, Conn., built about 1710. All these galleries will be opened, one by one, as soon as completed. The entire building is expected to be ready for a formal opening to be held either during the late winter or early spring.

American Artists' Professional League

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York
A LEAGUE of 1500 artists and laymen from almost every state in the United States, founded with the aim of "keeping their words and action regarding the work of their fellow members constructive in intent," is planning ways of calling nationwide attention to evidences that the work of der conditions closely approximating the originals.

This rapidly growing organization is known as the American Artists' Professional League. It was founded last spring by a group of artists, many of whom have received wide recognition. The executive committee includes the names of artists whose works have been internationally exhibited and honored. F. Ballard Williams is chairman; H. Howard Nichols, vice-chairman, and Guy C. Higgins, treasurer.

The league is standing definitely back of a movement to "make America a great art center," Wilford S. Conrow, secretary of the league, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Conrow remarked that the present era of prosperity offers a special opportunity to artists and



Left—Verdonck, the Joker, as Painted by Frans Hals. Right—The Same Portrait as It Was With the Over-Painting.

A Hals Painting Restored

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edinburgh
H has been restored to its original after being altered for more than a century was told recently by Mr. James L. Caw, curator of the Scottish National Gallery.

In 1916 Mr. J. J. Moubay of Naemoor presented a picture by Frans Hals to the Scottish National Gallery in memory, as he said, of happy wet Saturday afternoons spent there in his youth. The subject was the head and shoulders of a merry-looking man with brown curly hair, wearing a broad crimson velvet hat and raising a short-stemmed glass.

It was known that in 1895 it had brought £430.10.0 at Christie's and had subsequently been acquired by Mr. Moubay.

The actual painting had the characteristics of Hals' style but there were experts who held it suspect and denied its authenticity.

This was the position of affairs when the board of trustees invited Dr. A. Martin de Wild, the well-known Hague picture restorer, to report upon the condition of the Dutch pictures in the Scottish collection. After certain tests de Wild proposed that the picture should be X-rayed. This was done, and it was seen that not only was the hat an addition, but there were also signs of over-painting on the glass.

The next development took place at The Hague, where Dr. Schneider, an assistant at the Mauritshuis, drew Dr. de Wild's attention to the existence of a contemporary print by the Dutch engraver, Jan Van der Velde, of a picture almost identical with the Edinburgh one except that the man wore no cap and instead of a glass held the jawbone of an ass. That print is reproduced in Dr. Bode's book on Hals with the note, "The original is lost."

With this information the trustees of the Scottish National Gallery decided to have the overpainting removed, and this was done in London in the presence of many interested art experts. The original painting was found intact, unscrapped and

quite untouched beneath the over-painting. With the removal of the hat and the glass "The Joker" again became Hals' portrait of Verdonck, the Joker, with his ass's jawbone.

In the thesis which gained Dr. Martin de Wild his doctorate at Delft last June, reproduction of the X-ray photograph and of the picture with the over-painting are given.

San Diego Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Outstanding among the art exhibits hung at the San Diego Fine Arts Gallery recently is the water color and oil exhibit by Robert Hallowell. Among the oils that are attracting most attention is "Dawn, Toledo," showing the Gothic spire of what has been called the "richest" of the Spanish cathedrals. Water colors representing the varied work of this Colorado artist include one of the Hotel de Sens.

The Fine Arts Society of San Diego is concentrating on great Spanish and American art and drawings of spontaneous and lively character by American artists. A nucleus of a permanent exhibit has been established in these lines with a number of drawings contributed by Mrs. C. C. Ramsey and others, including the works of Sir Edward Landseer, Ivan Mestrovic, and the mural painter, Edwin Blashfield. Robert W. Macbeth of New York has given as a memorial to his father, William Macbeth, three landscape drawings by Homer Martin.

Charles Reiffel has given 36 pencil sketches by himself, and Colin Campbell Cooper will be represented by at least two crayon sketches. Charles Fries, San Diego artist, is presenting several pencil sketches of southern California scenes. Crayons of fishing houses by the seashore also have been given by Muriel Hudson of Coronado. Other artists contributing are: Miss Betty Henderson of Chula Vista and Charles K. Henckle of Laguna Beach.

The interracial committee of San

Diego, in co-operation with the Little Gallery here, has opened its first exhibit of contemporary Negro art in California. The exhibit includes paintings, water colors, etchings and sculpture, photography and handicrafts. Among the best known of the artists represented is Henry Tanner of Paris. Sculpture by Sargent Johnson, winner of the Harmon Foundation prize for distinctive achievement with his "Sammy," and paintings by William Edouard Scott of Chicago, J. W. Hardrick of Indianapolis and Hale Woodruff of France, also will be exhibited.

The interracial committee, which is sponsoring the exhibit, was organized in 1927 through the efforts of George W. Marston, San Diego merchant and philanthropist.

Southern States Art League

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Returning from the "Art Pilgrimage" and the International Art Congress in Prague, Ellsworth Woodward, president of the Southern States Art League, reports that the most significant fact noted was the realization among all nations of the importance of art in industry today, and of the human element as the winning factor in present-day competition, rather than abundance of raw products, cheapness of manufacture, or ease of transportation.

He found art schools everywhere realizing the need of teaching applied art, and pointed out that Newcomb College, in its School of Art in New Orleans, has been doing for 35 years what many schools are now talking about beginning to do, offering courses in applied arts. He foresees a great future for art in the South, as this section grows more industrial, and business men wake up to the importance of design and aesthetic qualities in marketing their products.

The end of September finds the schedules of both sections of the sixth circuit exhibition of the Southern States Art League filled for the fall and winter months, with only two vacant periods left in that of the "B" group in late January and early February, and requests coming in rapidly for the spring months, which are already practically filled in the "A" schedule.

The "A" section will be brought to the Interstate Fair in Chattanooga, Tenn., by the Chattanooga Art Association, Oct. 1-6, and the "B" section to Berea College, Berea, Ky., by the local chapter of the American Federation of Arts, Sept. 30-Oct. 9. From there it goes to the Central Louisiana Fair at Alexandria, La., Oct. 15-20; to the Lesche Club, Dalton, Ga., Oct. 25-Nov. 8; and to the Macon Art Association, to be shown in the Washington Library, Macon, Ga., Nov. 13-27; and thence to the Museum of Fine Arts of Houston, Tex., where it will again join the "A" group for a double showing in December.

Between Chattanooga and Houston, the "A" group will visit Columbia, S. C., Oct. 12-29, at the invitation of the Columbia Art Association; the Alabama State Fair in Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 5-12; and Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 16-30, under the auspices of the Nashville Museum of Art.

San Francisco Exhibitions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Francisco
RECENTLY the Bohemian Club, San Francisco's oldest official haven of benignity toward the arts, again patronized painters, through the sponsorship of Senator James D. Phelan. This lover of California, as a possible creative source of new art trends, proposed an exhibition and offered prizes to "oil paintings wherein emphasis is placed on the use of the human figure in composition." The exhibition includes every form of contemporary methods in painting.

The first prize went to John C. Atherton for his small composition of two female figures, abstract in treatment and beautifully patterned with a decorative landscape. The color is cool and the theme is in the modern idiom, with the forms well related and realized. The figures seem flying in dreamlike manner and the canvas is consistently fresh in conception.

The second prize canvas is by J. H. Garner Sopher of Hollywood. The subject is a "Japanese-Hawaiian fisherman" crossing the hot sands of a tropical shore. The sunlight effect is powerful and its facile illustrative quality interests the layman. The third prize painting, "The Olive Draper," by C. Stafford Duncan, is a semidramatic composition in which a seated female figure is subordinated to handsomely painted still-life.

Honorable mentions were offered to Herman Struck, San Francisco, for "Jeanne D'Arc," a mural panel; E. Sievert Weinberg, San Francisco, for "Two Figures"; Everett Gek Jackson, San Diego, for "Cotton Pickers"; Douglas Parshall, Santa Barbara, for "Blue Kimono"; R. J. Prohaska, San Francisco, for "Ad Intro," a design in which two figures are related to the earth and sky.

Walt Kuhn, the New York artist, has taken a studio in San Francisco, during his exhibition at the Galerie Beaux Arts. Thirty years ago he was a young illustrator on a San Francisco weekly. His present exhibition includes his recent work in Arizona, in line, wash and painting mediums. Some of his work is pure art, some of it diluted literature, especially those pen and ink sketches loosely colored with water color. They are vivid satires upon the small town life of Arizona.

Hale Bros., a large department store of San Francisco, has joined the chorus that sings praises of modern art in all its phases. They have opened a gallery devoted to fine and applied contemporary arts under the government of Forrest Brissley, one of the Bay Region modernist painters.

The questions that arise in the minds of those opposed to cubism are readily answered by this exhibition and its course of lectures by exponents of modern forms. Vacav Vytal, one of the teachers at the New York Art Students League, Ken Weber, a furniture designer, modern architect, and Rudolph Schaeffer, the "prismatic color" theorist, are on the lecture staff. California Art Museums have assisted in

preparation and loans, so that this presentation of modernist art to the general shopping public will be a sincere and aesthetically sound one.

Rudolph Schaeffer decries the speed with which the so-called modern art furniture and decoration have been introduced by the trade. He says, "The movement is too fast, with too little study of the fundamentals and not enough stress upon the practical constructive side. We have not yet expressed aesthetically an American decorative art or furniture. Those furnishings we call modern are many of them pseudo-French—and much of that is pseudo-German—so that by the time Grand Rapids dilutes the ideas we have neither direct importations nor anything sprung from native inspiration."

The California Society of Etchers annual exhibition gives the liveliest walls to wood-blocks and lithographs, with less verse extending from the orthodox etchings. Four wood blocks each, from Helen and Esther Bruton, evince fine understanding of the limitations and possibilities of the small black and white hand-cut block. W. R. Cameron successfully cuts larger blocks and in "Night, Telegraph Hill," patterns light convincingly.

Lithographs by Ernest Born have a strong sense of light planes in architecture, while those by Henrietta Shore omit the feeling of light rays and accent the strange rhythms of "Canadian Weed," "Flowers," and "Cacti." "Top of the Hill" by L. N. Scammon is a lithograph, a means much freer in his hands than is etching. Two small portrait sketches by years and recent work are a new subject for this landscape painter, and rationally handled.

Colored wood-blocks by William R. Rice show western intimate scenes with his usual universal appeal. Animal wood-blocks with tints of color are by Elizabeth Norton, a Palo Alto sculptress. The annual prize will not be awarded until the end of the exhibition, as the associate members vote their choice during the exhibition.

The Courvoisier Art Gallery is a new small gallery on Post Street, dedicated to prints and paintings of newer men. They have taken the overflow of paintings by Rockwell Kent as a friendly gesture toward the East West Gallery of Fine Arts. The selection has been well received and should be seen in a larger building, such as the Legion of Honor Museum. In the sales of Rockwell Kent prints students of the California School of Fine Arts have been chief among the patrons.

Early in October Sir Gerald du Maurier is to produce at the Globe, London, "Taken by Storm," a new comedy by H. E. S. Davidson. The cast includes Lily Elsie, who is making her first appearance in modern comedy; Ivor Novello, Constance Collier and Viola Tree.

On Oct. 22 "The Liliac Domino" is to be revived in London. Included in that cast is Jack Morrison, who has been away for three years in Australia, Robert Hale and Florence Miller.

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In meeting the trend toward greater volume, the Freshman engineers decided to go directly to the largest power tube available for radio-circuit reception, namely, the 250 type, with an undistorted output of well over 2 watts at the working voltage applied in this case, as against a tenth that output for the usual UX-171-A operating at a safe voltage.

This super-power amplifier tube is employed in the Freshman type N receiver chassis, which comprises six A-C tubes as follows: Three audio stages of high gain radio-frequency amplification, a detector, a first audio stage, and the 250 power tube. The components, including the power supply unit, are contained in a neat metal cabinet with handsome two-tone finish and bronze face plate framing the illuminated selected dial and knob, and with switch and volume control knobs on either side, in the case of the popular-priced table model.

Audio System Details

The audio-frequency amplifier has been the subject of original research and engineering. Freshman engineers have studied the causes of distortion in the usual audio transformer-coupled amplifier, and have traced them for the most part to overloading of tubes and saturated transformer cores. The former factor has been taken care of by using proper voltages on the tubes. The latter factor has been solved by the novel use of thoroughly lapped transformer laminations, instead of the usual butt laminations.

In this manner it is possible to prevent saturation of the transformer core, while a high volume level is automatically maintained. The thorough lapping of transformer laminations, although involving increased production methods, has proved far more effective than the use of special and costly nickel steels or bulky cores.

In addition to eliminating core saturation, the Freshman engineers have worked out a generally accepted characteristic in the audio transformer employed in A-C receivers for reduction of hum. Thus the amplification curve in the Freshman audio amplifier starts off at 60 db, with modest volume, rising to good volume at 120 db, and continuing to rise to a high level at 175 cycles, when the curve flattens out and is maintained to 10,000 cycles.

The power supply unit of the Model N receiver chassis utilizes the UX-251 half-wave rectifier tube, supplying from 425 to 350 volts for the plate of the UX-250 tube, as well as the B and C requirements for the entire receiver. Filament and heater windings supply the A-C low voltages for the tubes. The current drain on the rectifier is from 60 to 70 milliamperes, so that the rectifier is running well within its rating, for maximum life.

The "Mystery" Set

Then there is the Freshman Mystery Set, which is none other than the Freshman Model Q chassis, which is an all-electric receiver utilizing the UX-222 shield-grid tube, in combination with the usual UX-226 and UX-227 A-C tubes, and the UX-171-A power tube. The Freshman engineers have succeeded in employing the usual UX-222 tube with its filament operating on raw alternating current. The radio-frequency amplification, it is claimed, averages from 10 to 40, despite the limitations imposed by operating the filament on raw A-C. The grid bias is kept rather high to prevent modulation due to the A-C.

This radio-frequency amplifier, with what may be considered the last word in tube efficiency, is said to be capable of results exceeding those obtained with the usual two stages of radio-frequency amplification. The single shield-grid stage of radio-frequency amplification is followed by the usual UX-227 heater type A-C detector, the first audio stage with the UX-226 filament A-C tube, and the UX-171-A power tube.

A method of introducing a small amount of regeneration, automatically maintained well below the oscillating point so as to avoid any approaching distortion, is employed, which more than compensates for the slight reduction in the shield-grid tube gain.

MONTREAL N. Y. AIR SERVICE

MONTREAL (AP)—An air mail, express and passenger service between Montreal and New York was inaugurated today. More than 50 planes from various parts of the dominion and the United States were at the St. Hubert airport to celebrate the opening.

AMERICAN

Quality Radio Products

De Luxe Model of Excellence in Audio Transmitters. First stage ratio; second stage, 4.

American Transformer Co., New York, N. Y.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will broadcast a warning to the over-

The Price of Fame!



© Herbert Photos

AS OPERATOR to the MacMillan expedition, Clifford Himoe, pictured above, gained considerable fame, but alas! Upon his return home he was greeted by those who welcomed him, accompanied by the inevitable photographer. Torn from his operating room on the Bowdoin, he was plunked down in a small open saloon for a typical "hookum" press picture.

To begin with, no one is going to mount radio apparatus in the open on a boat. It needs all the protection from the elements that it can have. An examination of the photograph shows that there is no antenna connected to the set, which is presumably a transmitter, since he is holding a key along with it. But wait! There are no wires connecting this key to anything, whether the set is a receiver or transmitter. This is, indeed, true wireless!

Another little thing they overlooked was the need of A and B batteries. But, of course, this is a batteryless radio era. In the set are plug-in home-made coils which will cover around 600 meters of dial on 21 meters is the reason that they dig up 600-meter coils. The connection is so obvious. Any doubt that the above statements are other than the facts is dispelled by the uncomfortable expression on the operator's face. He well knows the "ragging" he will get from all his fellow "hams." High, indeed, is the price of fame.—V. D. H.

Radio Program Notes

SIGMUND ROMBERG'S beautiful musical score of "Blossom Time," the popular operetta of yesterday, will live again in the Cities Service Hour on the NBC System, Friday, Oct. 5 at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time.

Sam Hearn will be featured in two swift moving xylophone solos, "Ripples," "Lowitz," and "Sparkles," by Claude MacArthur. Other high spots of the program are two Spanish selections, "La Media Noche," a serenade, and "Seguidilla," by Stoenel. "The Tin Soldier," by Cesar Cui, and popular selections will be sung by the Cities Service Cavaliers.

Stations broadcasting this program are WEA, WEEI, WLIT, WRO, WGB, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WBB, WCCO, KSD, WOV, WDAF, KVOO, WFAA and KOA.

The United Opera Company's performance of Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah" is to be given at 10 o'clock, eastern standard time, Friday evening, Oct. 5, through 20 associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. This opera was to have been presented by the United Opera Company several weeks ago, but had to be postponed on account of political radioactivity that evening.

The story of the opera follows closely the Biblical narrative. The United Opera Company will, as is their custom, sing the opera in English.

The following stations will broadcast this opera: WOC, WNAC, WMAE, WEAN, WICC, WFEL, WMAK, WCAU, WJAS, WLBW, WADC, WAIU, WKRC, WGH, WMAQ, WWOV, WHK, WSPD, KMOX, KMBC and WCAO.

The music to which the grandmothers of the present generation danced at the state balls of the last century will be featured by the Interoceanic Entertainers in a new series of programs which will be broadcast through the NBC System Friday evening, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time.

Mazurkas, gavottes, minuets, reels and polkas will be played by an orchestra reminiscent of those that played for elaborate affairs before the Civil War. Only music of the highest type will be presented, and the selections to be played will be taken from the works of such composers as Mendelssohn, Ganne, Massenet, Nevin and Paderewski. From time to time the DeWitt collection of early examples of the Virginia Reel will be drawn upon for material. Andy Sanella will be director of the orchestra.

In connection with some of these old dances, the calls that have been used for dancing will be featured, so that listeners who know the dance forms may enjoy them more thoroughly. No modern dance music will be played. Each program will open and close with Mendelssohn's "Spinning Song."

The Pickard Family, specialists in songs of the southern mountains, who sing them in the traditional folk manner, will take part in each interview program. One of their numbers for the opening program will be "Rabbit in the Pea-Patch."

Besides the Pickard Family and the full orchestra, there will also be a novelty group made up of guitar, accordion, violin, banjo, and harmonica, which will present such numbers as "Arkansas Mule" and "The Hayseed Club," the latter a "typical" type of the period around 1830.

The Interoceanic Entertainers are sponsored by the Interoceanic Stocking Company of New Brunswick, N. J. They will be heard through WJZ, WBB, and WBSA. WBAL, WBAL, WKKA, WJR, WLW, KTW, KWK, WREN, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB and WBT.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will broadcast a warning to the over-

Japanese Adopt Trial by Jury

Steps Are Taken for Its Modified Application After Many Years' Study

TOKYO (AP)—Trial by jury has been incorporated into the legal system of the Japanese Empire. Heretofore Japan has drawn almost entirely from the continental European for its juristic patterns.

The purpose of the innovation was explained to be the democratization of criminal procedure and the increase of popular confidence in the courts by opening the way for greater public participation in criminal trials.

The new jury system is limited in scope, and the inauguration of it followed a long period of cautious study and preparation. The law was passed by the Diet nearly six years ago and promulgated in April 1923. In the intervening period many Japanese judges have visited America and England to witness the procedure of jury trials. They have sat on the bench with American and British judges and studied the methods of presenting evidence to juries and judges' instructions to jurors.

The principal criminal courts of the country have undergone considerable physical remodeling and have provided for the seating of jurors and provide dormitories for jurors held from public contact during a long trial. These accommodations embody the latest improvements and conform to the latest international standards.

Trial by jury will be used only in criminal cases, and is limited to cases of capital punishment or by imprisonment exceeding three years. It will be granted only on application of the accused, who must ask for jury trial within 10 days of his formal summons for public trial.

The jury's power will be limited. It can only render a verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty" on the charge preferred by the public prosecutor. A presiding judge is empowered to throw out a decision which he deems improper and impanel a new jury.

Network to Carry Farm Radiocasts

Programs Five Days a Week Arranged For by Department of Agriculture

WASHINGTON—Farming territory from the Allegheny to the Rocky Mountains and from the Canadian border to the Gulf Coast will be reached in the five-day-a-week program of agricultural radiocasts arranged by the Department of Agriculture to be broadcast direct from Washington to the audiences of a network of 14 stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company.

The program will be initiated by an address by William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, on "Putting Facts to Work on Our Farms." It is estimated that 400,000 farm homes with good reception radius of the 14 stations are equipped with radio receiving sets.

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of each week federal workers in charge of investigation in the farm problem and farm economies will give the most timely farm facts of the day to this audience. The new feature is established at the invitation of the National Broadcasting Company and associated stations by the Department of Agriculture. It is considered a valuable supplement to the already existing arrangements with more than 300 radio stations for transmission of weather, market, and general agricultural intelligence.

\$60,000,000 IS SOUGHT FOR MISSISSIPPI ROADS

SERIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR JACKSON, Miss.—Expenditure of \$60,000,000 on a system of five arterials, hard-surfaced highways in Mississippi was asked of the special session of the Legislature by Theodore G. Bilbo, Governor. This project will connect and make available many miles of hard-surfaced road which have been abandoned to local use by failure of counties to co-operate in roadbuilding projects.

Mr. Bilbo's road program includes reorganization of the state highway department and is predicated upon the belief that the immediate development of the State and its resources in many ways. The Legislature also was asked to provide a state printing plant where school books and other educational material could be sold to the people at cost. The Governor also was asked to create a Mississippi agricultural development service commission to work with farmers for the betterment of agriculture and the farmers' homes.

BYRD LEAVES BOSTON TO BOARD POLAR SHIP

Commander Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., retired, left Boston this afternoon with Mrs. Byrd for San Pedro, Calif., where he will board the whaler Larsen to sail for New Zealand on his trip to the antarctic.

The expedition of the entire personnel of his expedition, 124 in all, including Commander Byrd on other ships; a half dozen men, including Richard Brophy, business manager of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, and R. S. O'Brien, who will be the historian of the expedition, will proceed with Commander Byrd to California. Mrs. Byrd will see the party off at San Pedro and return to her home in Boston.

MACDONALD UNVEILS NEW BURNS STATUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR VANCOUVER, B. C.—J. Ramsay MacDonald, former Premier of Great Britain, unveiled a statue of Robert Burns in Stanley Park during his recent visit here. Mr. MacDonald observed that "all true Scotsmen should observe the teachings of Burns." The statue is a reproduction of the Ayer monument.

Subsequently Mr. MacDonald and his three daughters visited the logging camps in the Fort Haney district.

PRINCESS A NAVAL OFFICER

BURCHETT (AP)—Princess Burchett, who toured the United States with her mother, the Dowager Queen Marie, has enrolled as a navigation officer for examinations to be held at Constantinople. The Admiralty has granted her Highness as "first helmsman of the fleet."

Local Classified Advertising

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APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

WE HAVE some real bargains in well-paying furnished apartments for sale. Telephone 230-1000. 504 W. 12th St., N. Y. C. Cathedral 9548

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—For less than \$1000, small manufacturing concern, near New York City; a good opportunity for one who has some extra capital for larger development. Box X-100, care The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED. Telephone 230-1000. 504 W. 12th St., N. Y. C.

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

AUTO DRIVING LESSONS on your own car or car furnished. For appointment, Reading 6082, Reading, Mass. ORIN DYER.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY. High grade colored maids; references. 232 7th Ave., New York City.

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secretaries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks. West 4th St., N. Y. C. Phone 9000.

BANKING, Insurance and Commercial Office positions for men and women. THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY, 608 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501, Cor. 23rd St.

SAMUEL PEACE, Inc.

Employment Specialists. 17 John St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7517

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MARY F. KINGSTON. CORP. 1534 11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BELTING THAT IS EDUCATIONAL. For women realizing the importance of character and training for children and interested in promoting it, we have an interesting opening: rooming for children and a good education, age 25-30, no previous business experience necessary; thorough training and co-operation given; commission, bonus, and railroad fare paid; exceptional opportunity. 7129 SERVICED BUILDING, Boston.

EXPERIENCED governess, Christian Science, English, French, and German. State qualifications and references. D-390, The Christian Science Monitor.

GOVERNMENT, capable of instructing half-grown children; must speak one foreign language; exceptional opportunity. 7129 SERVICED BUILDING, Boston.

SALES LADY

GOWN and MILLINERY with experience in both of these lines. Apply VIRGINIA ELSIE, 450 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER—Companion for elderly lady; state experience and ability. Write HAWLEY SCHOOL, 245 Post Road, N. Y. C.

MIDDLE AGED, domestic woman wanted for small boarding house. Light duties in exchange for room and board and small salary. 317 1/2 St. Louis, N. Y. C. Telephone Rye 75.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—Three large sunny rooms, kitchen, bath, continuous hot water; newly decorated; furnished; \$200. Tel. 230-1000. 504 W. 12th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 230-1000.

451 AUSTIN RD., BOSTON. Near South. Modern house—Modern suites, 2 and 3 bedrooms, kitchenette, bath, large reception hall; near Beacon Street. See SUPT. or broker.

BOSTON, The Riverway, 394-3 beautiful rooms, facing the park and driveway; exceptional value. For information, Tel. 4454-3.

90 FENWAY

8 large, outside, light and sunny rooms, reception hall, 2 baths. Large closets. Unobstructed view of Fenway. Elevator service. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

CHAS. E. CUSHING

68 Devonshire St., Boston. Hub. 1050

114 FENWAY

5 large rooms and bath, all rooms outside. For rent from Oct. 1st. Apply to Janitor on premises.

CHAS. E. CUSHING

68 Devonshire St., Boston. Hub. 1050

BROOKLYN, 322 Suydam Ave.—Unfurnished, modern, bright, hot water supply, real kitchen, bath, new tile, water supply.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent part time very attractive office. Room 1201, 18 E. 41st St. Telephone Lexington 1708.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOADS wanted to and from N. Y. N. J. and New England. Call for estimate. N. Y. C. Tel. 230-1000.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—Unusually good tone violin with bow and case; cost \$122, selling for \$65. Box 8-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

BEACON HILLS, BOSTON, NEW YORK. Dutch colonial house containing large living room with fireplace, dining room, breakfast room, and kitchen. Also, screened porch; three master bedrooms and bath, maid's room, and a large front porch. Two car garage in basement; oil burner with steam heat, ice machine, and a large front porch. Excellent value at \$18,500. Phone Great Neck 684.

FOR SALE

IN BRIMFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS—Country place with 100 acres of land, four miles from center of town. LILLIE R. WESBORN will show this property for appointment. Tel. 230-1000, 504 W. 12th St., N. Y. C.

HALETHORPE, MD., near Baltimore

Modern 3-story cottage, large lot, garage, swimming pool, and other modern features. 200, 1001 Madison Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DOOR advertising display business, 250 painted signs, located in mid-west, low price and the studio and offices on 1051 1/2 St. N. Y. C. Tel. 230-1000. 504 W. 12th St., N. Y. C.

EGGS FOR SALE

FRESH EGGS BY MAIL—For information and prices write to Mrs. WILLOUGHBY, Fenwick Park, N. Y. C. (We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor.)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN. If you are over thirty years of age, free to travel, have a good education and would enjoy association with children and mothers in educating them, we have a position for you in the Children's Page of this issue for editorial work. All representatives spend full time and are paid from \$5.00 per year. Write, call personally, or telephone. Please send us your resume and references required. 400 E. COVINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., Virginia House. Centrally located for tourists; parties accommodated; reasonable rates. 1417 Mass. Ave., N. W.

SALESMEN WANTED

EARN \$4 to \$12 daily selling an extremely attractive and hand-some mounted line of personal Christmas Cards; every design original and original; original designs; service unsurpassed; very liberal commission; write for particulars; references required. 400 E. COVINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Delaware

WILMINGTON

(Continued)

"THE NEWTONS"

We Have It Sales and Rentals

MAHLON W. HILL REALTOR

1066 Centre St., Newton Centre, Mass. Tel. Centre Newton 2330

Over 20 Years in Suburban Brokerage

"A lot means a home A home means a lot"

BONELLI-ADAMS Co. Realtors

110 State Street, Boston

LEXINGTON, Mass.—For sale, modern 9-room house, 1500 sq. ft., 100 ft. x 100 ft., pool, and cherry trees; good neighborhood; convenient to stores, bus and train; price attractive. Tel. 230-1000. 504 W. 12th St., N. Y. C.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riding lessons, class daily; special hours for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Park Ave., N. W. Georgia 2451.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CLAREMONT CLUB ATTRACTIVELY furnished single, \$5; double \$12 up; convenient transportation; splendid table optional. 140 Claremont Ave. (opposite 1400 Tremont), New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Board in private home for boy 14, moderate quiet attention, clean, country. J. WILLIAMS, 1837 E. 15th St., Brooklyn, Phone Dewey 3591.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—High-class room with privileges in a home for a lady. Commonwealth Avenue, near church. Phone 230-1000.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—24 Stratmore Rd.—An attractive, warm room, large closet, next to bath; private family; kitchen privileges; \$5; references exchanged. Tel. Ainsworth 4187.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 West 107th Street apt. 2—Clean, bright, clean, attractive room; kitchen privileges; \$10.

NEW YORK CITY—Large front room, southern exposure, bath and kitchen, in private house, 105 West 87th St.

NEW YORK CITY—Large, beautiful room, furnished, suitable for two; private home; 202 Riverside Drive, near 101st St. Tel. 230-1000.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West, Apt. 4—Attractive, bed-sitting room; kitchen; park view. Transfer 9680.

NEW YORK CITY, 70 West 51st St.—Small light apartment, furnished or unfurnished; fireplace; also desirable rooms. Circle 3406.

N. Y. C. 511 West 112th St.—Attractive front suite, kitchen, improvements; southern exposure. Circle 316, single \$8. Apt. 9.

NEW YORK CITY—Business woman, bedroom, large window, comfortable, quiet. Park Avenue, near 53rd Street, decorating studio. California 3377.

ROOMS WANTED

EXTENSIVE knowledge, knowledge of accounting, office management, Box 8-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., Philadelphia.

ACCOUNTANT adjusts and writes up tangled or neglected books; \$2 per hour. Tel. 230-1000. 504 W. 12th St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Experienced attendant desires position as attendant companion or housekeeper. Tel. 230-1000. 504 W. 12th St., N. Y. C.

LADY of education desires position as companion for a child for an hour or a day. Telephone Rensselaer 2541.

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Sardinia

The early history of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean Sea, is unknown. This island contains many important prehistoric monuments belonging to the Bronze Age, as many as 6000 "nuraghi" being still traceable there. These houses were noted as curiosities during the Roman invasion of Sardinia, in the fifth century B. C.

Orkney Islands

The Orkney Islands, off the north coast of Scotland, were ruled by Jarls (earls) under the supremacy of the kings of Norway from very early times until 1231. These islands and the Shetland Isles became the property of the crown of Scotland as payment of the dowry of the bride of James III of Scotland.

Los Angeles Times

The Los Angeles Times says the only distinctive American architecture is the skyscraper. What about the filling station?

Library Catalogues

From 1605 until the middle of the nineteenth century, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, was the only English library of any size or importance which published general catalogues.

San Francisco Chronicle

Think how much energy would be conserved if all post cards bore the printed legend: "Wish you were here."

Early Capital

From Sept. 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778, when for nine months the Continental Congress held its session in the courthouse there, York, Pa., was the capital of the states.

Paras

Nobody knows who first hung a derby over the end of a trombone, but certainly it looks better there than anywhere else.

Seven Tongues

Of the 1,800,000,000 inhabitants of the earth, nearly 600,000,000 speak the seven chief European languages: English, German, Russian, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese.

Philadelphia Inquirer

"Dr. Jagger of the Geographical Society has found four volcanoes in Alaska. Still, it is just possible they weren't lost."

Early Carpets

The carpet industry existed in Aubusson (France), a city celebrated for its manufacture of carpets, as early as 1531.

Louisville Times

About the most successful method of farm relief is driving to the city and attending a movie.

The Monitor Reader

1. How many hours did it require to take a photograph in the days of the daguer-type?—Odds and Ends..... 10
2. In what Oriental country is the study of Occidental music being promoted?—Music Page..... 10
3. Do "memory" and "recollection" have the same meaning?—Word a Day..... 10
4. How may one have a gay trellis of vines for the porch all winter?—House and Garden Page..... 10
5. How are voters prevented from "repeating" in Nicaragua?—Random Ramblings..... 10
6. In what Far Eastern country has the eight-hour day been introduced on the railways?—Notes from Tokyo..... 10
7. What happened when Gounod's mother urged the boy's professor to rid the child of the idea of being a musician?—Home Forum..... 10
8. What is the status of prohibition in Germany?—Editorial..... 10
9. How should gladioli bulbs be stored?—House and Garden..... 10
10. How were edges of boards prepared in the 1800's for "feather-edged" sheathing?—Antiques Page..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Sovereign

Super, over or above, is the Latin root on which the French sovereign is considered to be based. The early English changed it to sovereign; then apparently it was confused with the word reign and became combined with it; hence we have sovereign, one who reigns supreme.

As a mark of respect for their ruler the English during the reign of Henry VII, adopted this as the name of a gold coin. The sovereign is now worth \$4.86.

Sovereign power implies original, unlimited, indisputable jurisdiction. The fact that it is effectual is shown in the allied meaning attached to the word when applied to anything of excellence as "a sovereign panacea."

Accent the first syllable of sovereign; sounding the o as in odd, first as in maker, eigen as in.

"We acknowledge Him our sovereign good."—Hooker.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation. Ed

A Thought for Today

TAKE into your new sphere of labour . . . that simple charm (love) and your work will succeed. You can take nothing greater, you need take nothing less.—DRUMMOND

The Children's Corner

A Continual Calendar

Work and Play for Every Day

When it rains we never mind. Of tears you'll find no trace. Though the sun is not outdoors, There's sunshine in our faces.

Monday

DO YOU keep a card file of games? If you do, you'll always know good games to play at any time. Make your cards of thick paper or thin cardboard about 3 inches wide and 5 inches long. Divide the file with a set of colored cards on which you write your headings, such as "Outdoor Games," "Indoor Games," "Games That May Be Played Alone," and any other headings you wish. Watch the papers and magazines for games that you can copy, or cut out and paste on your cards, and put in their proper places in the file. Perhaps this will be a good way to keep the games that you find in your continual calendar.

Tuesday

Here is a game that the Filipino children like to play. They make a ring in the sand or the dirt and inside this they place a pile of small sticks of wood. They pile the sticks loosely. Each player takes several small stones and has three trials to see how many sticks he can send out of the ring by hitting them with the stones.

Wednesday

The school bells ring throughout the And call to school a merry band. The girls and boys must read and write For school was made for their delight.

Do you go to school in the country or the city? You probably do not go to school in a railroad car, but there are children who live so far away from schools that the schools come to them. Is your school on a mountain or in a valley? Perhaps you do not ride on a donkey to school, but some boys and girls do. It might be interesting to keep a scrapbook of pictures and stories about the different kinds of schools there are in the world.

Thursday

Did you ever play "pictures"? Each player makes a list of words which make him think of pictures, such as snowflakes, sunrise, twilight, lullaby, races. Each one passes his list to the player on his right. He, or she, reads the first word aloud and describes the picture the word brings to him. When each player has told the picture story of his first word, the lists are passed to the right again and the second word read and described. If a player fails to start to describe his picture before the others count ten, he must draw it on paper.

Friday

Here is an outdoor game that the Arab boys like to play. The boys choose sides and every boy carries two long sticks. When the game begins each boy throws a stick to the boy facing him. This one must catch the stick in one hand and at the same time throw his stick back to his partner with his other hand. This requires quick work, and a boy

What They Say

H. A. L. Fisher: "The true foundations of England were first, a good climate and a central geographical position, and, secondly, a national character, active rather than contemplative, moderate in its passions, genial, fond of amusement, singularly free from envy and rancor and the sentiment of revenge, respectful of social differences, adventurous, sensitive to the call of public duty and to that underlying seriousness, without which no great achievement is possible."

W. C. Durant: "When thinking men generally come to realize that the responsibility is up to them to take the initiative in law observance, then and not until then will the Eighteenth Amendment be given a fair trial."

Dr. R. F. Horton: "Men of science today recognize and affirm that religion is necessary, and that in religion there are things which are vital to the welfare of nations and to individuals."

Enjoying a Banquet

"Why did you enjoy last night's banquet more than usual?"
"Because I got something to eat before I went, and had a telephone call that made it necessary for me to leave just before the speeches began."

Frankly Speaking

First Neighbor: "Have you taken much out of your garden this year?"
Second Neighbor: "Quite a bit; your hens for the most part."

His Partner

"What's your handicap in the four-some this afternoon?"
"He hasn't arrived yet."

Questions

Is there a Mummy-Long-Legs? I'd dearly love to know, As slowly 'cross the ceiling I watch the Daddy go. And are there Baby-Long-Legs, who struggle up the wall? And are they very tiny, with little legs? or tall?

If Mr. Daddy-Long-Legs has got a little son Is he a Daddy-Long-Legs, or just a Baby-one? Now all these many questions are puzzling as can be—Has Mr. Daddy-Long-Legs got a little son like me?

A. E. W.

Who Knows?

1. What is chocolate made from?
2. Who sent up a kite to bring down the lightning?
3. What is the "ship of the desert"?

4. In what country are diamonds found?
5. What bird calls "What cheer?"
6. What are pearl buttons made from?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon I asked Spongy if she and Buzzy would like to go for a hike with me and she meowed and said: Yes—

So off we went—

We had no more than gone halfway across the lawn, though, when I saw that we would not be able to go very far—

Some big leaves were falling off the trees and Buzzy seemed to want to stop and play with every one of them.

Well, pretty soon he was putting on a regular show for us, so we forgot about the hike and sat down and watched him!

In Lighter Vein

Judging by Results

Madame Kar-Tune (after concert): "You know my mother did everything she could to keep me from becoming a singer."

Critic: "Well, she must take a great deal of comfort in knowing that her advice was taken."

A Helpful Clue

Mr. Faraway: "I was going to call you up last evening, but I forgot your telephone number."

Prof. Letterkink: "It is 742. You can remember it easily by associating it with the year of Charlemagne's birth."—Detroit News.

Source of Knowledge

Teacher: "How do the astronomers know when there is going to be an eclipse?"

Willie: "Well, I guess they can read the papers just as well as we can."



THE CRITIC

"To be frank, old chap, I don't like it; yet there is something remarkable about it."

"It's sold, anyway."

A Rare Find

Two small boys were out hunting in the woods, and one of them stooped and picked up a chestnut burr.

"Buddy!" he called excitedly. "Come here! I've found a porcupine egg!"—Life.

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Who Knows?

1. What is chocolate made from?
2. Who sent up a kite to bring down the lightning?
3. What is the "ship of the desert"?

4. In what country are diamonds found?
5. What bird calls "What cheer?"
6. What are pearl buttons made from?

THE DIARY OF SNUBS, OUR DOG

This afternoon I asked Spongy if she and Buzzy would like to go for a hike with me and she meowed and said: Yes—

So off we went—

We had no more than gone halfway across the lawn, though, when I saw that we would not be able to go very far—

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heltman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

British Trade Union Policy

THE Trade Union Congress at Swansea carried to a definite and advanced stage the new tendencies, noted in these columns from time to time, of the industrial side of the British labor movement. These tendencies are away from the militant policy of the earlier post-war years—which brought a host of troubles and heavy loss to the unions as well as to industry—and toward co-operation with employers in a united effort to raise industry to a higher level of efficiency, so that the productive sources, from which alone better conditions for the workers can be derived, may be greatly enlarged.

The general council of the congress is now in a much stronger position from which to go forward with its new tasks than it was before the Swansea decisions. It is no longer possible for its critics to assert that it does not possess a mandate from the affiliated unions to continue the discussions with the employers' group on the co-operation policy and the means by which a wide reorganization of industry may best be carried out. These discussions will probably be resumed in October. Many matters of far-reaching importance on the agenda prepared at the outset have yet to be considered. These include a much fuller study of the comprehensive measures of industrial reconstruction implied by the term "rationalization," a subject which involves consideration of many questions relating to the position and conditions of the workers in the new large-scale and centralized industrial organizations which are now developing.

The more distinct question of the establishment of a national joint council, partly to correlate and supervise machinery for conciliation in trade disputes, and partly to initiate a great work of industrial research, now stands in a field by itself. The scheme has been adopted by the employers' group and the Trade Union Congress. But the employers, unlike the congress, are not fully representative and they have no power by themselves to put the scheme into operation. This can only be done if it is accepted by the two great national organizations of employers, the Federation of British Industries, which will have to enlarge its functions to enable it to participate in the work of the council, and the Confederation of Employers' Organizations, a body which has hitherto kept its work and discussions somewhat obscure and which will have to obtain wider powers from its affiliated federations of employers in the various industries.

The decisions of these two bodies may not be known for several weeks. In certain important industries, notably engineering, iron and steel, and shipbuilding, it is known that differences of opinion have arisen, one section contending that each industry should be left to work out its own conciliation methods autonomously, and the other holding that, as industry becomes more complicated and interrelated, the effects of a dispute in one trade affect many others, so that if industrial co-operation is to be a reality a much wider view of all these matters must be taken.

So far as certain influential industrialists are concerned, there lies behind the opposition to the national joint council scheme a wider objection to the whole idea of broad agreements between employers and the executive body of the Trade Union Congress on industrial fundamentals—such should be applicable throughout the field of manufacturing activity. At the moment the relative strength of the opposing sections is not known, but the confident belief is expressed by those who are in close touch with the situation that finally the national council policy will prevail, and that powerful support will be forthcoming in the principal industries for the general co-operation movement.

Farm Problems Abroad

AGRICULTURAL prices are determined by the world supply and demand. The farmers of the United States are not the only ones who realize this, for it is recognized in all countries. In the solution of the farm problem, therefore, any workable plan for relieving the situation must recognize the dominance of the price as established in the world markets. This is an economic fact which cannot be set aside by legislation, and in that connection American farmers may with profit consider what is happening in Russia and in Norway. For these two countries also have a farm problem, although it arises from differing domestic conditions. In both Norway and Russia the farmers are not getting a sufficient return for their crops as measured in the goods they must purchase. The farmers of the United States are inclined to advance the same claim, yet it is patent that it is more acute in both Norway and Russia.

Russia has a potential supply of grain that is not surpassed by any other country of Europe. The exportable surplus has afforded that balance of trade adequate to offset the foreign purchases of the country. Russia has always paid for her imported merchandise with wheat. Today under Soviet rule the Russian farmer gets so little for his grain and must pay so much for his clothes and machinery that he is not inclined to grow

any more than he wants for his individual needs. The Soviet Government cannot afford to offer the Russian farmer any more because the grain cannot be sold abroad for any more than the price quoted in the world markets. Against that economic fact a governmental monopoly for export is impotent.

On the other hand, Norwegian farmers cannot expect to grow sufficient grain to meet home needs. The expense of growing such grain as they now do makes the domestic product more expensive than grain purchased abroad. The cheaper foreign grain threatens to exterminate domestic crops, and the Government is compelled to step in and establish a grain monopoly. Efforts to abolish the state monopoly have been recognized as unwise, and Norway has adopted a law re-creating it, effective next spring. Under this law the Norwegian Government will purchase all the grain grown in Norway and will buy abroad only enough grain to complete the needs for domestic consumption. The price maintained by the monopoly will, it is presumed, be adequate to compensate domestic producers.

These examples show that no country is independent of the effects of the world price of agricultural products. Government aid, in its monopolistic form exemplified in Russia, is impotent, whereas in the case of Norway it is deemed essential. Russia produces a surplus, but Norway has a deficit. The contrast in economic premises is obvious. Neither system, probably, would be applicable to the United States, yet American authorities might study them both with profit.

Where Corruption Flourishes

THE retort "You're another!" more politely referred to as "tu quoque," is not perhaps the best defense against the charge of wrongdoing. Yet it carries weight with most people, and will undoubtedly come instantly to thought when the average man reads Governor Smith's attack upon Mr. Hoover, as a participant in Republican corruption. Because Mr. Hoover sat in the Harding Cabinet, and said nothing of the Teapot Dome scandal, of which he might very well at that time have been ignorant, Governor Smith accuses him of responsibility for it.

It may well be retorted that New York's Governor, who has been a member and beneficiary of Tammany Hall since he was twenty-one years of age, recently condoned all the notorious political, financial, and social crimes of that organization with the one sweeping, though not convincing, defense that because it had endured 139 years it couldn't be wholly bad. The spectacle of one who owes his prominence wholly to Tammany support; one who has never at any time in his life said one word of condemnation of the methods of this organization, accusing a man of Mr. Hoover's proven rectitude and untarnished public service, of corruption, is more ridiculous than convincing.

Friends of Governor Smith declare that as a youth he was unswayed by the methods of the Tammany which he served, while as he has progressed in political power and influence he has controlled that organization and made it into a new Tammany, which we are assured is the abode only of sweetness and light. Yet the recent scandals in the Sewer Department in New York with their disclosures of colossal graft suggest that if the Tammany of today eats with a fork rather than a knife, its appetite is as voracious as of yore.

Governor Smith has repudiated neither the old nor the new Tammany. So far as any utterances from his tongue are concerned, Tammany stands above criticism. When Senator Owen, whose record of public service was wholly creditable to himself and to the Democratic Party which honored him, declared that he could not support his party's presidential nominee because of the part played by Tammany in nominating him, Governor Smith came promptly to the defense of the organization which had pushed him to the front, and denounced the Senator who had grown gray in honorable service.

Mr. Hoover's own reputation is secure. His standing cannot be shaken by the attacks of a political rival. But in this campaign, so full of novel situations, none more amusing has arisen than that of the Tammany nominee denouncing corruption in an opposing party.

Women Voters in 1928

GRATIFYING reports from nearly every section of the United States indicate that in the November elections this year there will be recorded the largest vote ever cast for the national candidates for President. The totals will be swelled perceptibly, it appears, by the added percentage of women voters who have indicated their interest in the result by registering and, by painstakingly informing themselves regarding issues and candidates. It has been pointed out, with or without reason, that the wives and mothers in the United States stand ready to support and defend laws enacted by their husbands and sons in face of that very opposition which now is seeking to convince them that only by the modification or repeal of those laws can the dignity of government be restored and maintained.

It is hardly logical for the agitators of revision or modification to appeal to American women on any such pretext as that set up by the nullification forces. Possibly it may be convincingly argued that the economic and social structure now existing is not perfect. Destructive and lawless influences have combined to lessen the benefits which would result from a strict observance of the law, or, lacking this, by its strict or absolute enforcement. But the observing woman voter, wherever her home may be in the United States, has no difficulty, when she compares the condition of her family; her neighbors, and that of the community about her with that of a decade ago, in discovering the visible evidences of happiness and prosperity where these were once lacking.

There are those, of course, who will insist that the realization of better conditions in the homes and in communities is not the result of the great moral and economic revolution which the Nation has inaugurated. Many will believe this and lend their sympathies and their votes to that party or faction which is opposed to the

newer and better order. Thousands of American women will be among these. But it is not reasonable to expect that the women who still remember the hardships and the deprivations which the saloon inflicted upon them and their families will carry the banner of the defeatist faction to the polls. The specious demand for "light wines and beer" in the name of personal liberty does not bring to them visions of freedom from the distressing slavery from which the home has been emancipated.

British Trade Barometer Rise

GOOD grounds for optimism in regard to the outlook of British trade, despite present depression, are found by Sir Alfred Herbert, president of the Machine-Tool Trades Federation, in a remarkable wave of prosperity now passing over the industry he represents.

This industry, he rightly points out, is a "barometer" of trade in that machine tools are the first requisite for every workshop. Increased demand for them thus means that manufacturers expect growth in business. "The volume of orders on hand," Sir Alfred says, "is greater than at any time since 1920, and many machine-tool makers are unable to cope with the demand in spite of the fact that overtime is general throughout the industry and night shifts are being worked in many shops."

Sir Alfred goes on to say: In the British dependencies and throughout Europe the lesson that efficient equipment is the first essential of manufacturing success is being more and more fully recognized. There is, besides, a fuller recognition that labor-saving machinery not only reduces the cost of production and increases the volume of trade, but also brings about steady increases in the rewards of those who operate such machinery.

This is good news for all. A boom in machinery in Britain means that manufacturers see daylight ahead. Otherwise they would not be re-equipping their works. A better understanding has been reached with Labor. The signal is out for steam ahead.

Rail Wages and the Strike Vote

THERE is no reason to believe that the conductors and trainmen of the western railways will call a strike because of the failure of the arbitration proceedings which have been under way for an extended period of time. The brotherhoods have taken a vote on the question and their leaders are empowered, as a result, to call a strike, but such threats need not be taken seriously. The motive is largely that of a vote of confidence in the union leaders and in their method of procedure, and is so understood by all concerned.

Under the terms of the Watson-Parker Act, rail labor controversies are subject to arbitration, if local adjustment boards fail. Following the arbitration proceedings—if a settlement still is not reached—the United States Board of Mediation may intervene. These successive steps have been taken in the western wage case and, all having failed, the final recourse is through an emergency commission to be appointed by the President, the duty of which is to ascertain and report upon the rights and wrongs of the dispute. Pending the report of this commission both sides agree to maintain a status quo for thirty days, which means that a strike could not ensue until such commission had made its investigation and reported to the President.

The crux of the present dispute hinges on an offer of an increase in wages of 7½ per cent if certain rules now in use are abandoned, or 6½ per cent if such rules (which the brotherhoods have always insisted upon in the past) are to remain in force. The brotherhoods have rejected the proffered increase on the grounds that the rule in question, namely, that of operating only one locomotive on a freight train, is not now a question in dispute but is, rather, an accepted practice in western railroading.

It is because of this contention that the proceedings have reached an impasse. Yet there should be no compelling reason why, if a railway can save money through double-heading its freight trains and thus haul more cars, it should not be permitted to do so. This is clearly a prerogative of management. The brotherhood's objection is the customary objection of Labor to the introduction of modern methods and machinery on the grounds that increased productivity (in this case, of an individual train crew) will mean less work for others.

In so far as wages go, the trainmen and conductors are entitled to increases corresponding proportionately to the living costs in the West, with those granted in the East and South. Even though the rule regarding double-heading is not properly an issue at point, it is well that this matter be cleared up at the same time, since the retention of a rule which runs counter to modern methods of efficiency—even though it may defer temporarily the day when the railroads can function with a smaller staff—is not in keeping with the generally high ideals which have actuated the railway brotherhoods in the past.

Editorial Notes

Lucille LaVerne, the actress, has announced that she will raise a \$1,000,000 fund to bring education to children in the remote regions of the Appalachian Mountains. Those who remember the expression of hope and expectancy on Miss LaVerne's face just before the last curtain of "Sun-up," have some conception of the sentiments with which her announcement will be received in many a humble mountaineer's cabin.

The rainfall in the State of Chiapas on the Pacific coast of Mexico is, according to a government geologist, about fifteen feet annually. Louisiana, with a little more than four and three-quarters feet, has more than any other place in the United States, according to the weather bureau. Evidently in Chiapas it never rains but it pours!

Reports of the fine showing made by candidates in preliminary football practice at the schools and colleges are much like presidential straw votes—interesting but not necessarily really indicative of what the actual results will be when the points and ballots are counted.

Afghanistan Faces (Partly) West

THROUGHOUT the nine years of his rule over 7,000,000 intractable Afghan tribesmen, Amanullah has shown a consistently active plan to modernize his mountainous land. His very change of title, in 1926, from *Levantine Ameer* to *Occidental King*, stood clear index to this. In the neighbor state of Tibet, the thirty-seven-year-old monarch of the Hindu Kush fastnesses seems stubborn resistance to a similar Westernizing tendency, but in his own country next to no opposition has appeared; what little has tried to raise rebellious head has promptly been reduced to acceptance. For the King is still autocrat, powerful and determined, with an efficient military not only to lead but to lean upon. The amazing (and at times amusing) fact, then, remains that today's very general politico-social adjustments have brought mighty change over the surface of the dreams of Afghanistan—a country larger than France—at the heart of the oldest and most conservative of the continents.

When, in his twenty-eighth year, this thoroughgoing Nationalist came to the throne, he showed himself the reorganizer, instanter. Needing force to put through his schemes, he made over the Afghan Army, and now commands 80,000 conscript troops, French-trained; casual levies are things of yesterday. Then he instituted a new system of finance, with taxes to be paid not in kind but money. On this point basis he asserted and made good the claim of the Central Government against tribalism, ecclesiasticism and banditry.

Soon followed formal recognitions of Afghan independence, without qualification of subsidy or indirect control, admitted in treaties with Russia and Great Britain. Then, too, diplomatic relations with most of the leading European capitals. Still a "buffer state" geographically, Afghanistan for a half-dozen years has been mistress in her own house. The hermit policy of long tradition stands no longer.

The young Ameer, as he then still was, next revised local government, establishing a representative regime, with two legislative chambers, and if the system is actually not noticeably democratic yet it is based on Western ideals. He divided the country into districts, each with its regional consultative assembly. He reorganized the administration of justice, establishing courts of appeal and a supreme tribunal over all. The law remains Koranic, however; there has been no open break with the Mullahs.

Telegraph and telephone wires were strung, and something of a start made toward opening modern means of transportation. In this Amanullah's thought is to concentrate upon motor roads, which, in a thinly settled and mountainous land, yield better returns than railways. Besides which the King is an enthusiastic motorist, himself.

All of which was a generously real beginning, striking enough to call forth repeated comment, but what was then, relatively, only an occasional voice, after all, swelled to a world-wide chorus when Amanullah, a few months ago, set out from the most isolated and medieval of Asiatic states to "see Europe." That no earlier Ameer had done such a thing—that this King not only did it, but took with him his beautiful Queen Soraya—that they displayed everywhere (in India, Egypt, Italy, England, France, Germany, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Persia) an intelligent knowledge of foreign ways and a sympathetic

interest in them—all this made the tour as noteworthy as it was unusual.

It was only the other day that Kabul welcomed back her ruler. At once news began to get abroad of what further Westernizing was to follow the Western journey. A geologic survey is to be made by German natural scientists. An engineering contract has gone to an Italian firm. Russian experts have been placed in charge of the Afghan air fleet. Radio equipment has been brought in from France, and French savants are at work in the archeological field.

Most important, it well may prove, comes evidence that the whole outlook of the women of the country is greatly changing. The purdah has been virtually abolished, thanks to the example of the Queen and her ladies in going abroad unveiled. Polygamy has fallen under the royal disapproval; hereafter no state servant may take a secondary wife. Child marriage, before the age of thirteen, is prohibited, as is also the venerable custom of giving away a daughter-in-law to a misdeed or in satisfaction of a claim. And to Afghan womanhood education now throws wide her doors.

An emphatic word must be written, beyond this, on this vital educational topic. Soon after his accession, Amanullah ordered public notices to be posted everywhere in the kingdom, in which he exhorted the people to send their children to the schools. Government officials are obliged to do this, under penalty of a fine or even dismissal from the service. Elementary schools have been established in all towns and some villages. Two new colleges for secondary education, called *Amaniyeh* and *Amani*, have been opened at Kabul, the first of which is under a French faculty, the second under a German. Both elementary and secondary schools are free. As yet there are no schools for technical training.

Art schools, however, have been instituted at the national capital and in most of the provincial centers. A Kabul museum of art and archaeology has been opened. Announcement now comes of a *Jirgha*, or conference of representatives of all classes of the people, at Paghmann, the summer seat of government, for the purpose of notifying the chiefs and popular leaders officially of the next moves in the modernizing progress. Amanullah also intends, it appears, to review the present relations of his state with other powers, and all signs point, further, to a giving of advice which, under existing Afghan conditions, is tantamount to orders, of course.

For this somewhat aggressive monarch declines to face West without several interesting reservations. Occidental customs, he affirms, are by no means to be taken up merely because they are Occidental, but only when of themselves genuinely good. Recent regulations, as well as royal pronouncements, show unmistakably where Amanullah would draw the line. He has, for instance, set his face against drinking. The importation of wines is absolutely prohibited, and "bootlegging" is punishable by two years' imprisonment. Again: detected gamblers are publicly whipped: forty lashes. Those convicted of giving false weight receive thirty, and to speak evil in the streets wins twenty. There is, too, a law reading to the effect that any offender who tries to use his wealth to influence a verdict shall, for that reason, be imprisoned for three years.

Really, there are a few quite up-to-date peoples in Europe and the Americas who might do a deal worse than take to themselves some of these suggestions. W. J. P.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

THE colossal five-franc piece so widely circulated in Switzerland which have been for so long either the bane or the delight of tourists, may disappear from circulation if the recommendation made by fifty prominent business men and financiers under the aegis of ministerial support is put into effect. These experts agreed that the five-franc piece which today forms the basis of ordinary commerce is too large and too heavy to be practical. The average individual on a shopping tour is bound to acquire several such pieces if he seeks change, and the bursting of wallets and the weighing down of portemonnaies is an inevitable result. As a solution, the issuance of five-franc notes was considered, for there are a few such notes now in circulation, but the expense of printing them and their short life were advanced as arguments in support of a new five-franc coin, much smaller than the present one. The conference of business men finally decided to recommend the minting of little five-franc coins—"dollars"—of nickel, and the Department of Finance will present a report to this effect to the Federal Council.

The beautiful little peninsula jutting into the Lake of Geneva where the League of Nations expects to build its new "Palais" has this summer been serving in a more humble way the cause of international co-operation and amity. For a large proportion of the hundreds of League folk—clerks, stenographers, functionaries, ex-diplomats, and what you will—have been gathering there every noon and bath while they munch their sandwiches. On the diving raft might be seen the most interesting heterogeneous group—smiling Orientals, dignified northern Europeans, volatile Latins, athletic English girls, competent Americans, and, for example, a clever Haitian who swims like a fish and gives everybody lessons in diving. The League workers are a cheerful lot, and banter has risen over the water in many languages.

Groups of young girls dressed in white and bearing huge baskets of flowers led a crowd of several thousand sport devotees who gathered at Basel recently to greet the homecoming Swiss Olympic Games victors. The three champions, Haengi, Mieks and Mack, who outclassed all competitors at Amsterdam in gymnastics, were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by the crowd, for gymnastics is the greatest love of the Swiss national sport, the erstwhile favorite, rifle and pistol shooting. After the victors had been welcomed by the flow-bearing maidens as they returned to Swiss soil, they were placed in decorated motorcars and driven through the city, harangued by orators in every square, and finally delivered over in state to their families and friends.

Genuine American Indian corn—maize, as it is sometimes described—is seldom enough seen in Switzerland, but the city of Geneva believes its aesthetic values to be great enough to warrant placing it in ornamental flower boxes on the city's choicest lamp-posts. Along the Rue de Mont Blanc, beside the lake, and along the banks of the Rhone there are several greatly admired flower boxes, placed about halfway up the lamp-posts. In these boxes are several kinds of attractive blooms, but the central piece—the chief d'œuvre—in each case consists of several vigorous, thriving stalks of Indian corn. That this elevated grain will yet bear fruit and furnish visitors from the United States with corn-on-the-cob-on-the-lamp-post seems highly improbable, but many a wanderer from across the Atlantic is to be seen gazing wistfully skyward at the homely waving stalks.

Two years ago the Institute of International Education which has its headquarters in Geneva, hit on the happy idea of an exchange of Swiss and American students, and last year ten young people thirsting for knowledge, journeyed from either side across the Atlantic to pursue their studies. An essential part of the plan is to choose students who could not otherwise afford to go, so that the exchange involves the raising of a considerable sum of money. An appeal was therefore made to Swiss-Americans

which resulted in \$2500 being contributed which has been devoted to the traveling expenses of Swiss students. The council of the Polytechnical Federal School (Switzerland) and the Swiss committee of the Institute of International Education are also doing their best to provide the same facilities for United States students who have come to Swiss universities as have been granted to the Swiss students in the United States. Thus young Americans under this plan are admitted to Swiss universities without paying the registration fees, and efforts are made to grant them a certain sum for their upkeep. At St. Gallen the Rotary Club is providing board and lodging for one student, while at Zurich the Society of American Friends has taken charge of two young Americans. Next year Geneva is to receive four, Zurich three, and Basel one American student.

The last mail coach has now disappeared from the Canton of Appenzel, to be replaced by a motorbus. It ran from Speicher to Appenzel via Teufen and Haslen. The new post coaches are of course much more convenient and much faster than the old stagecoaches, but they are not nearly so pretty. And it is doubtful, when all is said, whether it was not more enjoyable to journey over the great passes of Switzerland perched on the box seat of the old stagecoach while the driver dexterously steered his team of four and sometimes six horses round the perilous turns of the road. What a thrilling moment it was when he gathered the reins in one hand to prove his skill, and with the other took out the coach horn and blew a musical tune which echoed far down the valley. Down and down one went with ever-increasing speed, if so be, enjoying every moment of the way. But how tedious was the journey upward and how distressing was the thought that the horses had to carry such a heavy burden. It is this thought, how much the horses have gained by the advent of the motorcoach, that reconciles one to the passing of the old order.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judge of their suitability, and this held itself as the very opposite of "commencement," viz., something final. Your explanation has made the meaning entirely clear to me, and the word, far from being contradictory, as it formerly appeared to me, stands out now with a beautiful fitness and appropriateness.

With the understanding of the word "commencement," described partly as: "an entrance to a plane above that upon which one has been living" came a flooding of my thought as I saw the necessity of acquiring that same higher plane of thought in relation to the other person or nation's point of view as an essential to the attaining of universal brotherhood and peace.

Such an outlook does away with prejudice and basty, oftentimes unkind and unwarranted, criticism and leads to a broader vision thus bringing about a closer bond of fellowship, and a possibility of ultimate universal unity between men and nations. I. C. D. Geneva, Switz.

"Prohibition Fruitage"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As I had a pleasant surprise in visiting one of our beaches here in southern California, I would like to tell about it.

For years I have always avoided visiting the pleasure piers and concessions, because there used to be so much drunkenness and lawlessness. I had not seen these places since our part of the country went dry. I could hardly believe my eyes; the change was so remarkable, so many new, clean sports, such clean, wholesome looking people, and no end of happy children and families; an entire transformation of the atmosphere. Hollywood, Calif. (Mrs.) SOPHIE LUTZ.